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No. 19,587. 號七十六百五千九萬一第 日二十月元年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1921. 六拜禮 號九十月二年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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\$58 per case, quarts, duty paid.
\$55 " " pints, " "

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8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10	
9.30 " " 10.00 " " 15	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15	
11.30 " " 12.00 " " 15	
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15	
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 15	
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 15	
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 15	
4.30 " " 5.00 " " 15	

Evening Cars
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SUNDAY
Extra Car—12 midnight

SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15	
12.30 noon " " 1.00 p.m. " " 15	
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6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15	
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 15	
7.00 " " 7.30 " " 15	

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Season ticket will be issued until payment
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by Cheque or Comptroller Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	dep. 8.00
SHK LUNG	arr. 8.15
Shum Chai	dep. 8.25
Shinghai	dep. 8.40
Fanning	dep. 8.55
Tai Po Market	dep. 9.10
Tai Po	dep. 9.25
Shatin	dep. 9.40
Tuen Mun	dep. 9.55
Hung Hom	dep. 10.10
KOWLOON	arr. 10.25

UP TRAINS	
Stations	Time
Last Ferry	dep. 11.00
KOWLOON	dep. 11.15
Tuen Mun	dep. 11.30
Shatin	dep. 11.45
Tai Po	dep. 12.00
Tai Po Market	dep. 12.15
Fanning	dep. 12.30
Shinghai	dep. 12.45
Shum Chai	dep. 13.00
SHK LUNG	arr. 13.15
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	arr. 13.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shinghai for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
† Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.
Fanning dep. 8.50 12.00 2.30 8.00
Shatankok arr. 9.45 12.55 3.15 8.55
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.
Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong.

H. P. WINGLOW, Manager.

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FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons 12,000 tons 16,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken ... 460 feet 580 feet 470 feet
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GRAVING DOCK.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "YATSEH"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th Feb., will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Messrs. MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 13th, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOWTHER CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless
notice to the contrary be given before 17th
February.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and
all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd
Feb., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 4th March, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected by
us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 17th, 1921.

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M. J. BRENN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 1920.

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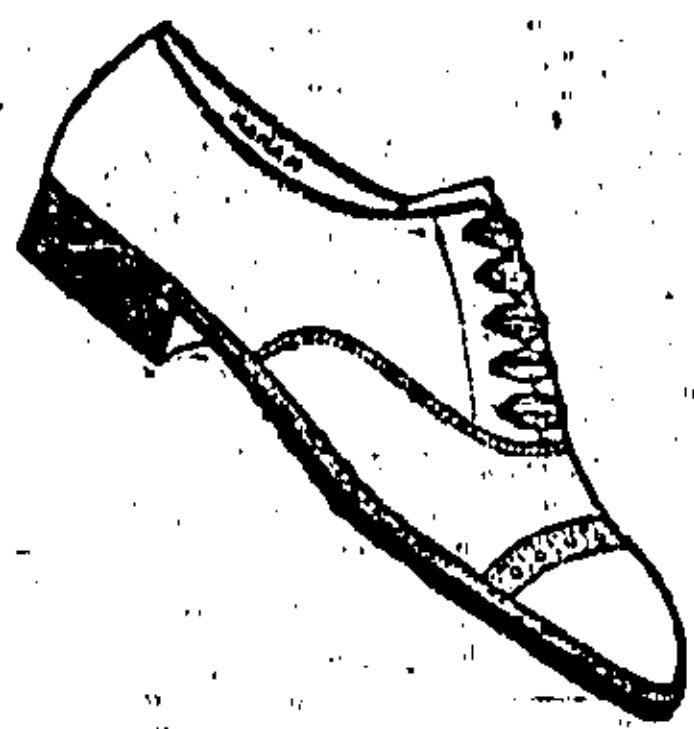
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It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

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SHAMSEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

The report to be submitted at the annual meeting of rate-payers on Monday, the 8th inst., states:—

COUNCIL

Chairman, H. Sutton; Vice-Chairman, H. S. Smith, G. N. Courney, W. Farmer, E. Pepperell; Secretary, R. T. Matheson. Medical Officer of Health, D. W. G. Reynolds. Architects and Engineers, Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood.

POLICE

The Police Force, under Mr. W. Farmer (Honorary Superintendent) consists of:—Inspector W. Road, Inspector Ng Yau, Assistant-Inspector Yu Cheong, 1 Crown Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 8 Second-class constables and 26 third-class constables, 1 Pensioner.

DIGEST OF CASES.

Dogs seized	4
Drunk and incapable	2
Gambling and opium raids	3
Larceny	20
Miscellaneous petty offences	40
Lost articles recovered	18
Cases taken to Consular Court	15
Convictions	18

CENSUS.

	1915	1919	1920
Non-Chinese	330	447	460
Chinese	968	940	1,108
	1,298	1,387	1,568

Mr. Wm. Farmer, Hon. Superintendent of Police during the last four years, has handed in his resignation of this position, feeling that he can no longer spare the necessary time to cope with its continually increasing duties. The Council wish to place on record their very hearty thanks and high appreciation of Mr. Farmer's unremitting interest in the Police during the period referred to.

The question of Mr. Farmer's successor is dealt with under the estimates.

HEALTH.

The report of Dr. A. B. Jameson (Medical Officer of Health during the absence of Dr. W. G. Reynolds, on leave) is as follows:—

Malaria.—I have seen no case definitely contracted on the concession.

Dengue.—Became mildly epidemic during August.

Cholera.—One imported case on a ship in stream, fatal.

Typhoid group of fevers.—1 resident, 2 visitors. None previously inoculated had usually eaten recently of Chinese food.

Meningitis (cerebro-spinal).—One Chinese, fatal.

Influenza, pulmonary.—One Portuguese, imported.

Epilepsy.—Two cases, both mild.

Boils and Carbuncles.—Distressing both in frequency and severity. Systematic investigation recently conducted at Christ-inn College seems to refute effectively the theory that the li-chee fruit is in any way responsible.

Water supply.—Three-weekly examinations showed uniformly good standard of purity with one exception; on this occasion the packing of the filter was immediately renewed with satisfactory result.

The standard of health of the community has thus been very good, for the tropics. A further satisfactory feature of sanitation is the adoption of Septic tanks for all the new buildings; these should be regarded henceforth not as a convenience but as an absolutely sanitary necessity.

During the year I inspected and reported on existing installations, and found all the correctly designed ones working admirably.

FIRE BRIGADE.

No fires have occurred on the concession during the year. The steam fire-engine has had to be overhauled and is in a fair condition only. As it dated from 1883 a resolution will be submitted at the meeting to empower the Council to purchase a modern one.

ROADS.

About 23,500 square feet of cement concrete paths have been laid down during the year, all with concrete curbs.

DRAINS.

Six hundred and eighty-seven running feet of cement concrete drains have been constructed.

RECREATION GROUND.

The recreation ground has been raised in some places as much as 18 inches. The material was obtained by dredging in front of the Connaught steps, which were unapproachable at low tide. The total cost of the work was under \$500.

CEMETERY.

There have been ten burials during the year. The present cemetery has only room for eleven more graves, and negotiations with the local authorities for an extension thereof have just been brought to a successful conclusion.

BUILDINGS.

The Municipal bungalow has been thoroughly repaired and painted and the exterior rough-cast at a cost of about \$1,100. The building has been leased to the Naval authorities as a Royal Naval Cantonment.

The Police Station and other buildings are in good state of repair, but the Landing Jetty will require overhauling in the near future.

AFForestation.

By kind permission of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, the Forestry Department loaned the Council some of its men, who have given the trees of the concession a trimming that was badly required.

TELEPHONES.

The dissatisfaction of Shamsean residents has increased as regards the service given by the Canton Telephone Company. A scheme regarding establishing a local Shamsean sub-exchange has been circulated and ratepayers will be asked to sanction same.

SEPTIC TANKS.

The Council were approached by H.B.M. Board of Works with a view to establishing a regular drainage system for these to meet future requirements.

After discussing the matter thoroughly with experts, the Council has unanimously decided that, taking into view local conditions and surroundings, the present system, subject to slight modifications in dealing with the outflow, will be perfectly sanitary for some generation to come, and they, therefore, do not recommend the adoption of the Septic Tank drainage scheme previously circulated to rate-payers.

WATERWORKS.

The total number of gallons of water pumped and filtered for the year was 38,973,446—an increase of 6,495,448 gallons over the consumption for 1919.

The average consumption per month for all purposes was 3,247,954 gallons—an increase of 540,833 gallons over the consumption of the previous year.

The amount registered through the service meters was approximately 21,000,000 gallons—an increase of 2,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

The balance of water consumed is to be accounted for in the following way:—(1) the swimming tank was filled 29 times absorbing approximately three million gallons; (2) watering of tennis lawns, croquet lawns, gardens and pavements; (3) water consumed at Police Station; (4) washing out water mains, tank and filter.

The water has been kept up to the standard of purity as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

The additional plant for the waterworks sanctioned at the last annual meeting is due out in March and April.

ACCOUNTS.

The Revenue has been \$48,023.17 as against an estimate of \$49,280; the falling off being due to the trade depression affecting silk exports. The net expenditure works out at \$37,417.25 as against an estimated \$42,100. The finances of the Council may be considered as in a very sound condition.

ESTIMATES.

The Council now submit the following estimates for 1921:—

Expenditure.

Police pay and clothing	\$11,000.00
Lighting	2,000.00
Fire Brigade	1,000.00
Secretariat	3,800.00
Road maintenance and construction	6,000.00
Road and drain cleaning and scavenging	2,000.00
Drain construction and repairs	1,000.00
Garden and Recreation ground	1,000.00
Buildings, bridge and bund wall	1,000.00
Printing and auditing	500.00
Cemetery	500.00
Insurance	500.00
Boat house	500.00
Defence Corps	200.00
Health Department	1,000.00
Interest on overdraft	2,000.00
Waterworks running expenses	8,000.00
Council's engineers retaining fee	1,800.00
Sundries	3,000.00
Superintendent	1,000.00
Repainting waterworks	1,000.00
Sinking fund	8,680.00
	\$56,980.00

Revenue.

House tax	\$29,000.00
Land tax	2,000.00
Wharfage dues and business tax	5,000.00
Licenses and way leave	1,000.00
Rents	2,000.00
Garden indemnity	400.00
Fines	100.00
Interest (Bath Club)	360.00
Night soil	240.00
French contribution to fire brigade	100.00
Water	14,000.00
Rents of meters	1,600.00
Septic tank permits	400.00
Godown tax	800.00
	\$56,980.00

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:—

1.—The house tax shall be 7½ per cent for the year, payable before March 31st.

2.—The land tax shall be \$25 per lot, excepting where its area exceeds 12,645 feet, when it shall pay \$2 extra for every 1,000 square feet over and above this area. Payable before March 31st.

3.—The business tax shall be \$50, payable before March 31st.

4.—The godown tax shall be \$50, payable before March 31st.

5.—Firms exporting raw silk from the concession shall pay ten cents for each bale of raw silk over and above 1,000 exported.

6.—Licenses: Hotel, \$300; theatre, \$25; dog, \$10; bicycling, \$5; hawk, \$2; building, \$25; septic tank, \$20; plus \$3 for every water-closet over and above four connected with the tank.

7.—The charge for water supplied by the Council shall be at the rate of 60 cents 1,000 gallons provided that:—

(a.) no charge shall be made where the quarterly consumption of any building does not exceed in value 1 per cent. of the assessed value of such building for the quarter.

(b.) where the consumption of water is in excess as aforesaid, only such excess shall be charged for.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"CALLED TO THE BAR"

A newly-made Barrister describes in a London contemporary 'Call Night' at the Inns of Court as follows:—

'The three years' apprenticeship of those who aspire to the dignity of writing themselves "barrister-at-law" is at an end.

No longer will they spend yawning hours in court while the questions of costs are being considered; no longer will they smile while a suave "leader" charms (and ensnares) a writhing witness.

They have joined the great majority: they have been called to the Bar.

Turn up almost any page of 'Who's Who' and notice how many men in different walks of life have thought it worth while to be called to the Bar.

In itself it means nothing. Ninety per cent. of those "called" are out of the running so far as legal success is concerned.

A "call" may be the necessary preliminary to a life of forensic fame or it may be merely an extra qualification for a higher post in the Army or the Civil Service.

To the question, "How is it done?" the cynic replied, "First pay money; that does for your account at the bank. Then pass the Bar exams; that finishes off your brain. Then eat your dinners; and bang goes your digestion."

For the first time all the students who have passed the examinations meet in the hall of their Inn clad in the glory of a new wig and gown. The gown of the students will be worn by them no longer.

Here they wait until the formidable assembly of business is ready to receive them.

Eventually one of the Inn servants leads them into a room which is ordinarily set apart for the benchers' use alone.

There they are placed in order of seniority; those who have been most successful in the exams coming first, the others following in order of merit.

Thus arranged, they file back into the hall, where the benchers, headed by the treasurer of the Inn, await them.

The treasurer, on behalf of his brother benchers, begins to address them. He usually refers to the scholastic triumph of the senior student, who mostly looks, during the ceremony, as if he were about to be hanged.

The address goes on to extol the duties and privileges of the profession they have chosen.

It is the custom for all newly-made barristers to dine in the hall of their Inn on 'Call Night' robed in their new wig and gown. There are speeches, and more speeches, and the gathering is usually a merry one.

There is a story that a newly-made barrister was sent in a hansom after dinner on 'Call Night' by his friends to the Zoological Gardens!

The keepers there received him without enthusiasm.

"HOW TO KEEP FIT"

The "How to Keep Fit" series of lectures was concluded at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Aldersgate-street, by Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., who dealt with the subject of "Breathing: the Care of the Nose and Throat."

In the course of his lecture he declared that the nose could be safely trusted to purify and filter the air. Even if the mucous membrane, its first line of defence, was overcome, it had a second, and even a third in sneezing and in blowing one's nose—if one knew how. But even Kings sometimes had to be taught. He once attended a very great and popular English Monarch who blew his nose too violently, endangering even the nerves of the ears and eyes, and he found it necessary to correct him. And that Monarch laughed right heartily when he simply told him to do it, and even showed him how to do it—as did the man in the street. "Shut your mouth and save your life" was a very good motto.

8.—The following rent shall be paid into the Council quarterly and in advance, for the use of meters; the quarters shall be considered to commence on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October.—2" meter, \$5 per quarter; 1½" meter, \$5 per quarter; 1" meter, \$4 per quarter; ¾" meter, \$3 per quarter.

Rent for any portion of a quarter shall be calculated on the basis of a monthly rate, equal to one-third of the quarterly rate, any portion of a month being counted as a full month.

9.—The value of the amount of the water consumed during the quarter will be ascertained in accordance with the above resolution No. 8 and Waterworks Bye-laws Nos. 17 and 18.

10.—The Council will deliver an account quarterly on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, of water consumed in excess during the preceding quarter by the occupier of any building, and such account shall be paid within 14 days after presentation thereof.

11.—Fire Engine: That the incoming Council be authorised to spend approximately \$—on the acquisition of a new Fire Engine.

12.—Telephone: That the incoming Council be authorised to proceed with the telephone on the lines laid down in the report of the Telephone Sub-Committee.

13.—Extension to Cemetery: That the incoming Council be authorised to take the necessary steps and make the necessary expenditure to have same enclosed and levelled at a cost not to exceed \$—.

The statement of revenue and expenditure shows a surplus of \$10,000.92. The balance sheet shows assets to the total value of \$117,162.84.

FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

THE ACTIVITIES OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

In response to the appeal of the Peking Government that Sunday, February 20th, be observed as a day of special Prayer for Famine Relief, the Hongkong University Christian Association has arranged a Service for to-morrow, at 9.30 a.m., at St. Stephen's Church, Pokfulam Road.

All members and friends of the University are invited to attend this Service, which will be in English. The Acting Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. P. Jordan) hopes to be present, and the staff and graduates are requested to attend in academic dress. There will be a collection for the Famine Relief Fund, to be added to the subscription list opened by the University Union.

The University Students have already done much for the Relief Funds, and another active canvas for subscriptions has been made this week in the various Hostels of the University. Students are not rich as a class, and it is hoped that the many friends of the University including parents and guardians will supplement the list opened by the University Union. Subscriptions may be placed in envelopes and then placed in the collection on Sunday; or they may be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Prof. C. Y. Wong, M.D., c/o The University Union. Official receipts will be sent, and the funds will be forwarded to the Tientsin Committee which contains British as well as Chinese members.

A former member of the Hongkong University Union Council, Mr. C. F. Woon, is engaged in famine relief work in Chihli Province. He writes a pitiful account of the destitute country-folk amid the snow and biting frost, without sufficient fuel or clothing. But he emphasizes that the immediate need is food. One dollar will feed a destitute man, woman or child for one month. Five dollars will keep one person alive for five months, until the harvest next June. In return for food the men are set to labour, under experienced engineers, or public works for the prevention of future drought or flood.

There are fifteen million people starving. This seventy-five million dollars are urgently needed. If seventy-five millionaires each gave a million dollars, the need would be met. At present the total funds from all sources do not exceed seven million dollars. Subscribers are asked to remember that \$5 saves a life.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO-MORROW.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow will be given to the North China Famine Fund. At the 11 o'clock service the Bishop of Victoria will preach the first of a course of sermons on the Lambeth Conference of 1920 and its message.

Collections will also be taken at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, in aid of the Famine Fund. The Bishop will preach in the evening.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, pastor of Union Church requests friends who may not be able to attend the Church to-morrow to send contributions for the special collections either to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Ranger, c/o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., or to him. The urgency of the case, he writes, is beyond exaggeration, and though our Colony has done something it ought to do much more.

GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE REVIVAL.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* of December 28th reports that the German textile industry, contrary to conditions prevailing in Holland (and in Lancashire, too), is very busy. The German spinners cannot produce sufficient yarn, which is, therefore, exported from Holland to Germany, and the latter wants more textile workers, who are offered weekly wages of £2 10s. or 30-guilders in Dutch money, considerably less than is paid to Lancashire textile workers.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.A.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Parades for week ending February 28th will be held in accordance with programme of work.

Members of Kowloon Dock Company belonging to Infantry Battalion will in future parade on Fridays at 5.10 p.m., at the New Ship Yard East.

MUSTERING.

No. 5 Platoon (Scottish) will fire Part II. on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., at King's Park Range.

MOUNTED INFANTRY SECTION.

No parade next week, owing to races.

CADET COMPANY.

Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.O., Hongkong, February 18th, 1921.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SUB-INSPECTOR DAVIES. FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Members of the Police Force learned with regret yesterday that in the early hours of the morning Sub-Inspector James Henry Davies, the officer in charge of Aberdeen district, died suddenly from heart failure. He had been slightly unwell for some days, and just before midnight on Thursday he had a heart seizure. A motor ambulance was sent from the Central Police Station to take him to hospital, but just as it arrived the Inspector passed away.

Sub-Inspector Davies was a capable and energetic member of the Force. He was of outward appearance of strong physique but he was suffering from heart trouble. To his close friends his sudden death was not the surprise that it was to those who knew him less intimately. He was only 43 years of age. Sub-Inspector Davies' service in Hongkong had been principally with the Water Police, but he had been stationed at Aberdeen for about two years. It is incorrect to say that the deceased officer came to Hongkong with a party of 40 marines, popularly dubbed "the Forty Thieves"; he arrived here about six months before that party, in October, 1919, with three other officers, only one of whom now remains in the Force.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) officiating. Inspectors Willis, Appleton, Moore, Floyd, Calleyford and Willis acted as pall bearers. Amongst those who attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased were:—The Police Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), Mr. H. Green, of the Forestry Department, the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E.), Mr. D. Burlingham, the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. T. H. King), and the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. C. G. Perdue), Chief Preventive Officer S. J. Clarke, Chief Inspector J. Kerr, Chief Detective Inspector Murison, Inspectors Garrod, Kent, Caygill, Floyd, Angus, Willis, Boulger, Moore, Jackson, Culleyford, Appleton, Willis, Blackman, O'Sullivan, Aris, Nawab Khan, Mohinder Singh and Ng Muk; and Revenue Officer Cassin, Knight and Ward.

Wreaths were received from many individual members of the Force, from the Captain-Superintendent downwards, and from the following groups of members of the public services:—The Sub-Inspectors and Police Sergeants' Mess of Central Police Station, the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central District, the European Revenue Officers, the Bailiffs of the Supreme Court, the European Officers of Victoria Gaoi, the Members of the Royal Naval Yard Police, the Sergeants' Mess of Shaikwan Police Station, West Point Police Station Mess, the Sergeants' Mess of No. 2 Police Station, the European Police of Tsimshatsui, the European Officers' Mess of Yau-mat Police Station, the Chinese Detective Staff, the Staff of Lai-chikok Branch Prison, the Lance-Sergeants' Mess, the Sergeants' Mess of the Fire Station, and the Brethren of Lodge, Naval and Military, No. 548, S.C.

LATE MR. J. H. GARDINER. TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

At the first formal sitting of the Criminal Sessions, at the Supreme Court yesterday, in the presence of practically all the barristers and solicitors in the Colony, reference was made to the death of the late Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), as leader of the Bar, asked that before the Court rose he be allowed to refer to the loss the legal profession had suffered in the death of Mr. Gardiner. He said that Mr. Gardiner had been a solicitor in the Court for over 15 years, and by his courtesy, kindness, reasonableness and integrity, had gained the esteem and affection of all who knew him. He referred to the deep feeling of loss on the part of the legal profession, and on its behalf he wished to offer to Mrs. Gardiner the sincere sympathy of its members.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, then rose, and with the whole assembly standing, the Acting Chief Justice expressed the sorrow of the Court at the loss of one so highly esteemed. The Acting Chief Justice said the profession was met to do honour to the memory of one by whose death each felt that he had suffered a personal loss. He spoke of Mr. Gardiner as a man of high personal honour and great integrity. He had a large practice, which included many people of small estate, among whom his influence was very great and always for good. By them he was both respected and trusted.

Mr. Gardiner, he went on, was known to be a man ready to give generous assistance to a poor man who had an honest claim, and a man who would have nothing to do with a vexatious litigation. Many a case in which, had it gone to trial, the parties would have ruined themselves and each other, had been settled out of court by Mr. Gardiner's sound common sense and friendly counsel.

In conclusion, the Acting Chief Justice said that the practicing members of the profession, the officers of the Court, and the judges tendered their sincere and respectful sympathy to Mrs. Gardiner.

ENTICING CHARGE FAILS. CANTON GIRL'S STORY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs brought a charge against two Canton women of "bringing, taking, decoying and enticing" a girl to Hongkong for immoral purposes. The charge had been reduced from one of inciting the girl to become a prostitute.

Mr. W. Schofield, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, said the girl had travelled from Canton in the company of the two women, and by them had been taken to various houses of ill-fame. Apparently too much money was asked; at any rate no arrangement had been reached when the police intervened. The girl had been in Hongkong before for the same purpose.

The Magistrate: If the girl was willing herself to come, and had been here before, I hardly see how you are going to support a charge of "bringing, taking, decoying and enticing."

Mr. Schofield: I have evidence that the girl was not willing to enter at least one of these houses. It is true the girl herself says she was quite willing to be a prostitute, and her mother expressed her willingness that she should, but the question is: Does the action of these women in coming here with such a girl, and presumably acting for her, merit punishment under the Ordinance? I think their conduct comes within the clause.

The Magistrate: Very well; call your evidence.

The girl gave her age as 16 years and said she lived in Canton. She had been in Hongkong for five months, two years ago, and had spent that time in a "sly brothel." On that occasion she was kidnapped and brought to Hongkong. A "customer" took her back to her mother. This time she decided, herself, as the family was poor, to come to Hongkong to earn money in the same way as before. She borrowed money and paid her own fare and that of the first defendant. She (witness) asked the second defendant to accompany them. The reason she sought their company was that she was afraid of meeting the people who kidnapped her on the first occasion that she came to Hongkong.

The first defendant, in replying to the Magistrate, said the girl's story was true. The other defendant admitted accompanying the first one.

The Magistrate: I don't see how I can possibly convict on this evidence. You can't allege on this evidence that there was any "decoying" or "enticing," and as for "bringing" and "taking," I cannot possibly say, on this girl's evidence, that these women either brought or took her. They came with her and she actually brought one of them herself.

After the girl's mother had given evidence the Magistrate stopped the case and discharged the defendants.

COMPANY REPORTS. CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

The accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920, have been closed and show a net profit of \$2,962,934.34. After adding the previous year's credit balance of \$33,806.77 and deducting the interim dividend of \$200,000, paid on August 21st, 1920, there is left \$2,693,741.11, which the general agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To place to sugar fluctuation account	\$700,000.00
To place to equalisation of dividend account	300,000.00
To place to employees' provident fund	100,000.00
To place to building reserve	140,000.00
To write off patent rights	50,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	30,900.00
To pay a final dividend of \$65 per share, absorbing	1,300,000.00
To carry forward to the new account	75,781.11
	\$2,693,741.11

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The general managers and Consulting Committee will at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders, to be held on Thursday, March 3rd, 1921, recommend the allocation of profits as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$10,000.00
To place to equalisation of dividend account	50,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	5,924.55
To pay a final dividend of \$1 per share	60,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account	9,048.55

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

TODAY'S GAMES.

The games in the second round of the Hongkong F.C. Challenge shield to be played to-day are as follows:—

Hongkong Club v. R.G.A. Club ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Williams.

St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Cheesley.

S.C.A. v. H.M.S. Titania, S.C.A. ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Clements.

The senior clubs are engaged in the shield competition this week.

The Club are at home to the R.G.A. and a fast and even game should be seen. The last meeting of these clubs ended in a goalless draw.

The College team receive Kowloon on their ground, and a fast game is expected. The runners-up of last season will try their hardest to enter the semi-final, but they will find the Kowloon side much stronger than last season. The Kowloon team should win.

One of the hardest struggles in the shield will be seen on the S.C.A. ground, where the Chinese meet the Titania, who have given a good account of themselves in League football. The S.C.A. beat them one to nil at their last meeting, and although the Navy side was not at full strength then it is expected that the Chinese will repeat their performance in this match and go into the semi-final.

Four games are down to be played in the junior League, and some very even games are expected. The winners should be United, the Carlisle, Kowloon and the R.G.A.

CHARITY MATCH.

A match has been arranged to take place on the Club ground (by kind permission) on Monday next, February 22nd, at 5 p.m. between teams representing the Navy and the Army to assist the local fund now being raised for the dependants of those who lost their lives in the Submarine "K. 5" disaster. A good game should be seen.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. H.M.S. "TITANIA."

The following will represent South China Athletic Association in their 1st (Shield) match v. H.M.S. Titania on the S.C.A. ground to-day, at 4.30 p.m.:—Lau Hong Chung, Lung Tai and Chan So, Leung Yui Tong, Leung Tai Fong and Cheung Wing Shing; Ko Sik Wai, Ip Kan, Wong Pak Chung, Kwok Po Kan, and Au Kit Sang.

SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. OILERS.

The following will represent South China A.A. in their 2nd division match, at home, to-day, at 3 p.m.:—Hui Shing Yiu; Kwok Sin Yan and Tam Fong; Pang Kam Wing, Li Siu Ying, and Lau Hong Wing; So Chung Ming, Leung Wing Tak, Lai Yui Tat, Chan Kwong Yiu and Lau Tak Chung.

HONGKONG v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club, at home, against the R.G.A. in the 2nd round of the Shield competition to-day (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.):—G. Rodger; W. Gerrard and P. Lawrence; M. L. Ralston, J. Rodger, and J. W. R. McPhail; J. B. Hamilton, H. McInish, W. Kuhr, S. Begg, and L. Goldman.

HONGKONG 2nd XI. v. UNITED F.C.

The Club 2nd XI. will meet the United F.C. on St. Joseph's ground to-day, kick-off at 3 p.m. Teams:—

Hongkong F.C.—G. Groot; J. Gordon and W. Roos; A. McDonald, W. Ireland, and O. Stutz; A. Ogilvie, E. Ralston, W. Walker, L. Goldenberg and J. P. Sherry. United F.C.—W. McLeod, A. E. Simmons and D. D. Urquhart; W. Baker, D. Laing, and J. Leonard; J. Kent, P. Brown, G. T. May, C. H. Blake, and G. Obubb.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NAVY v. THE REST.

This match will be played on the Hongkong Club ground to-day, kick-off, 3 p.m. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will present the Cup to the winners (Navy) during the game. Teams:—

Navy.—Lieut. Beech (Ambrose), Lieut. Comdr. Coltart (Titania), Lieut. Lindell (Titania), Sub-Lieut. Freeman (Alacrity), Lieut. Reid (Titania), Midn. Sparks (Hawkins), Midn. Murman (Hawkins), Comdr. Wodehouse (Hawkins), Lieut. Gilbert (Titania), Lieut. Langdon (Hawkins), Lieut. Comdr. Towar (Carlisle), Lieut. Thynes (Ambrose), Midn. Morgan (Hawkins), Lieut. Curtis (Carlisle), Lieut. Biddell (Titania). "The Rest"—Lieut. Mockridge (Army), Capt. Tomory and Capt. Murray (Army), A. M. D. Wallace (Club), Lieut. Beavan (Army), V. G. Smythe (Club), Lieut. Emerson (Army), J. Ralston, A. G. Lamplugh, J. C. Cooper, N. A. Harpor, H. O. MacNamara (Club), Lieut. Mortimer, Sergeant and Dodginton (Army).

BILLIARDS.

HO KUM TUNG HANDICAP.

At the Palace Hotel, yesterday, J. Parker (2-100) defeated Sargent Allen (2-100) and R. A. Tyrrell (2-100) beat T. Reeves (2-150), in games of 250 up, by 107 and 24 points, respectively.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE. A SUBTLE COMPLIMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Mr. Bowley's letter stopped short at the most interesting point.

What dictionary epithet can I safely, and with due regard to the law of libel, apply to a Government Servant when I wish to pay him a "subtle compliment"?

—Yours faithfully,

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Hongkong, February 18th.

HONGKONG'S RAINFALL FOR 1920.

[CONTINUED.]

The rainfall recorded at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, during the past year amounted to 107.88 inches, and is the highest record since 1891. This heavy total fall, amounting to 28 per cent. above the average, was produced by generally heavy rain throughout the year and not by any excessive falls; no monthly records were broken, and the heaviest day's rain amounted to 8.23 inches and the heaviest hour's rain to 1.43 inches. During the past 37 years falls of upwards of 10 inches a day have been recorded on eight occasions, 2 inches an hour 6 times, and 3 inches an hour as often as 33 times.

The tables below give the monthly rainfall for 1920 with the corresponding means and extremes, and the yearly rainfall from the date of the opening of the Observatory, 1894:—

Rainfall at Kowloon Observatory.		1920.		1894-1920.	
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	
January	.. 07	1.32	8.43	.. 00	
February	.. 2.64	1.63	7.95	.. 00	
March	.. 1.39	2.72	11.49	.. 17	
April	.. 8.26	5.36	14.89	.. 1.23	
May	.. 18.15	11.68	48.84	.. 1.15	
June	.. 15.56	15.93	34.37	.. 2.34	
July	.. 24.04	13.83	30.08	.. 4.57	
August	.. 10.87	14.12	30.06	.. 3.97	
September	.. 11.76	9.84	30.60	.. 0.3	
October	.. 6.19	4.88	23.89	.. 0.1	
November	.. 7.08	1.85	8.81	.. 0.1	
December	.. 1.81	1.14	4.90	.. 0.0	
Year	.. 107.88	84.28	119.72	.. 45.83	

Yearly Rainfall at Kowloon Observatory.		1920.		1894-1920.	
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	
1894	.. 75.42	1903	.. 93.65		
1895	.. 108.62	1904	.. 80.41		
1896	.. 93.17	1905	.. 70.95		
1897	.. 98.29	1906	.. 77.80		
1898	.. 104.88	1907	.. 83.55		
1899	.. 119.72	1908	.. 81.87		
1900	.. 70.03	1909	.. 75.72		
1901	.. 117.12	1910	.. 70.14		
1902	.. 90.07	1911	.. 90.85		
1903	.. 99.06	1912	.. 63.93		
1904	.. 104.25	1913	.. 83.73		
1905	.. 45.83	1914	.. 100.21		
1906	.. 72.70	1915	.. 70.03		
1907	.. 100.03	1916	.. 78.86		
1908	.. 57.02	1917	.. 61.49		
1909	.. 72.69	1918	.. 101.60		
1910	.. 73.73	1919	.. 76.14		
1911	.. 55.78	1920	.. 107.88		
1912	.. 97.50				
37 years average	84.28 inches.				

A MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING.

FISHERMEN TAKEN FOR PIRATES.

"Those who go down to the sea in ships" in this part of the world are always on the lookout for pirates and the crews of two junks one night this week appear to have mutually mistaken one another for pirates. The master of one Hongkong fishing junk, making for Chinese territories, noticed a large junk with an estimated crew of ten making towards him. Suspecting pirates, the master of the fishing junk challenged the stranger, who replied with a rifle shot which hit the master on the knee. Owing to the darkness, the people on the fishing junk could not identify any of the stranger's crew. The fact that the stranger did not come alongside but proceeded on her course after firing the shot, makes it appear likely that this junk mistook the other for a pirate craft.

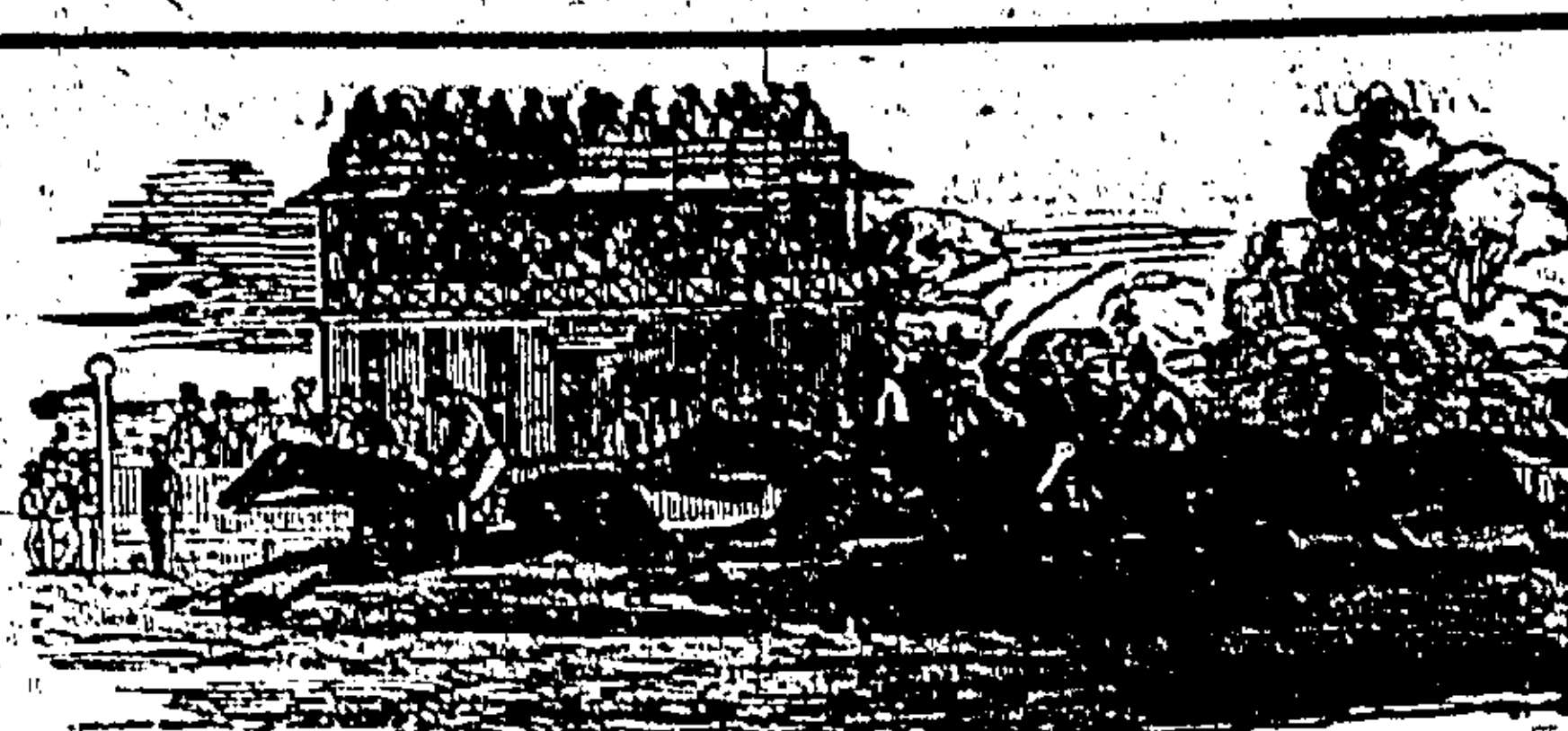
RIFLE SHOOTING.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A very close and keenly contested match between H.M.S. "Tamar" and H.M.S. "Titania," at the King's Park Range, on the 18th inst., resulting in a win for the former team. Scores:—

H.M.S. "TAMAR."		200		500		600		Total.	
		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.		
Mr. Clemow	.. 42	43	41	129					
Bolting	.. 40	40	39	119					
Selby	.. 41	41	32	114					
Brazendale	.. 36	40	35	111					
Snell	.. 38	43	25	106					
Ravenscroft	.. 39	31	31	101					
Patey	.. 30	43	23	96					
Way	.. 40	30	23	93					
Total				868					

H.M.S. "TITANIA."		200		500		600		Total.	
		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.		
Mr. Scott	.. 40	43	29	112					
Jackson	.. 40	47	34	121					
Tapley	.. 38	39	41	118					
Sigsworth	.. 38	41	30	109					
Blackford	.. 36	38	25	100					
Barker	.. 40	33	33	106					
Taylor	.. 29	35	34	98					
Pantony	.. 22	28	20	80					
Total				863					



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VELOUR & SOFT FELT HATS,

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Are now being worn at all Race Meetings in England.

"OAKMORE" and "WALKOVER"

BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.

TIES

Rich Broche Silks, Club Striped Radzmere, Figured Foulards, Rich Knitted Silk Cravats.

BURBERRY'S RACE COATS.

15

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

14

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND

BREECHES MAKERS.

We have a good assortment of

CHEVIOTS, SAXONIES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE DRAW for the K.O.C. Derby Sweep will take place in the Club House, on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m. [407]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary TO-DAY (SATURDAY), February 19th. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about 4th Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure. R. J. PATERSON, Clerk of the Course. [463]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [463]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pender's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON. Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Built
Anglin	1813	1001	1903
Chow Fa	1846	1055	1888
Manila	1790	1100	1904
Wong Koi	1777	1115	1896

TERMS of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Boustead & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. Offers must be in sterling and a deposit equal to five per cent. of the amount tendered must be made with the Company's Agents at the Port of Call.

Tenders will be opened at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. [465]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer.

"TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 19th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undischarged after Feb. 24th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 10th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [466]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT MONDAY, 21st February, at 8 p.m. at the MING YUEN GARDENS.

MAIN EVENT

15 round Catchweight Contest "SKY" KERRISON v. A. B. HEWLETT, (Welterweight Champion H.M.S. Alacrity, of the Colony). Booking at MESSRS. FRIDAY, Feb. 19th. Members (on production Current Membership Cards only). SATURDAY, 19th to MONDAY, 21st—General Public. Special Trains will be run before and after the Tournament. [423]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1921.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

TICKETS of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosure may be obtained from Messrs. KILLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$4 for each day or \$19 for the Meeting. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. R. J. PATERSON, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, February 17th, 1921. [458]

WISEMAN, LTD.

DURING RACE WEEK TEA DANCES

will be held on MONDAY AND TUESDAY. The usual Tea Dance on Thursday is cancelled. Manager, D. M. GOODALL. [449]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CRUISER RACE originally fixed for Sunday, the 30th inst. is now POSTPONED ON SUNDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. H. S. ROUSE, Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee. [448]

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are hereby informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies. Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [376]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LIMITED.

THE CORONET THEATRE and its associated interests have been taken over as from the 8th February, 1921, by the above-named Company, to the Secretary of which all communications should, in future, be addressed. (P.O. Box No. 272).

H. W. RAY, Joint Managing Director, HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD. Hongkong, February 12th, 1921. [443]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the 21st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, January 21st, 1921. [343]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1921, until TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1921, both days inclusive. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [376]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th February to SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 8% per Share. Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar. Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1921, at the Company's Office. TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 19th, to February 26th, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [315]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Messrs. P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO. BR. BV.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). Apply to— "A. B." Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1. Apply to— [131]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak or higher level, for summer months, would take over servants if required, no child. Reply to— Box 309, Care of Daily Press Office. [309]

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Lady preferred). Apply by letter. HASTINGS & HASTINGS. [378]

IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of department, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

FOR SALE.

4 CYLINDER, 12-16 H.P., five seater Humber Car, wire wheels with spare, acetylene lighting. May be viewed at the Hongkong Electric Company's North Point Generating Station any time by appointment. [387]

FOR SALE.

A going and paying concern. GARAGE in CANTON, with Cars, Tools, Spares, Furniture and Fixtures, including good-will. Best locality in town for both Chinese and foreign business. For further particulars, apply to— Box X.Y.Z., Care of Daily Press Office. [428]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong, including with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to— GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co., 37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK OF CHINA.

THE CURRENT EDITION is still on Sale at KILLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price: \$3. Illustrated. 400 pages. A splendid mailing list. A mine of information. [404]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER DANCING.

WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, SATURDAY, 19th FEBRUARY. MISS ALMA ADAIR. "That American Singer of Popular Songs" Direct from Broadway, New York, late of Lew Field's "Poor Little Rita Girl". B. F. Keith's New York Vaudeville Houses J. J. and Lee Shubert's Winter Garden, New York, and the Capitol Theatre, New York.

MISS ADAIR HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO RENDER SOME OF THE LATEST SONGS. [438]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

DERBY DAY—THURSDAY, 24th FEB. 1921. At the request of numerous Patrons, the Management have decided to alter the above from a Supper Ball to a Fancy Dress Dinner Ball; therefore, Tables may be booked on the usual lines, and holders of the Supper Dance Tickets can obtain a Refund on presentation of such Tickets. The charge per head for the Dinner Ball will be on similar lines to the usual Wednesday and Saturday Dances. [439]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrounding. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

INTIMATION

WHISKIES OF DISTINCTION

WATSON'S E

A blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in Scotland—mild and mellow.

OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

GILBEY'S

SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 616. [11]

DEATH.

Crosse.—At Bisle Camp, Surrey, on February 15th, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES ROBERT CROSSE, C.M.G., M.V.O. (late) Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Secretary, National Rifle Association, 1899 to 1921, age 69. [460]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. BRUMBY wish to thank Dr. DALMAHOV ALLAN for his ceaseless efforts and professional care of their late dear friend Mr. J. H. GARDINER, also Mrs. MORRISON, the nurse, for her skilful nursing and untiring endeavour. The family of the late Mrs. ANNA ERNESTINA DA CRUZ ROCHA beg to tender their thanks to their relatives and friends for sympathy in their bereavement, also for the floral tributes. [458]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1921.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

THE Japanese Diet is in session and as usual the Ministers have been bombarded with questions on foreign and domestic affairs, which, while serving to show the interest taken in Japan's position both at home and abroad, have failed to elicit any very serious answers from the Ministers concerned. Year by year it is becoming more apparent that the session of the Diet is not long enough for any actual legislative work to be done properly. A large part of the brief session is devoted to interpellations, so that practically a whole sitting may be devoted to what in the House of Commons would hardly last an hour. In a way, however, these interpellations take the place of set debates on some points of policy, which are unknown in the Diet except on the occasion of a vote of censure. For the most part, as stated, the interpellations fail to produce any admissions from the Ministers, whether through failure of the interpellators to press their points home or through that respect for officialdom which still remains a feature of Japanese thought. However, it is satisfactory to know that the Japanese

are alive to some of the difficulties of their present position and especially to the dangers of the Siberian expedition from which it is now found so difficult to withdraw. So far the expedition seems to have cost Japan in round figures something like a hundred million yen or £12,500,000. This money she presumably desires to get back, though where she is to get it from is obscure. It is true that she has occupied the northern part of Saghalien, which is of Russian territory, and from a statement made by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will continue to hold it until she receives satisfaction from Russia. Viscount UCHIDA's statement was that there are some "affairs" that can be settled without occupying territory and there are others that cannot, the Siberian affair belonging to the latter category. This is as much as to say that Japan wants to get something from Russia, and that if she does not get it she will retain possession of the part of Saghalien which she has occupied, thus becoming master of the whole island. The advantage of the island, so far as can be seen, is that it affords a convenient jumping off point for an expedition to Siberia. Japan's only grievance against Russia is the Nikolaevsk affair. In this a body of Japanese soldiers and their officers and other Japanese officials, were massacred by the Russian Reds. The Japanese claim that it was an entirely unprovoked attack: the other side say it was provoked, that a truce was made, and that the Japanese broke the truce and endeavoured to exterminate the Reds, being themselves exterminated in the end. The Japanese Government was variously criticised for sending troops at all, as the Japanese residents, it is claimed, were in no danger at the time, and for sending so few troops that they proved to be unable to withstand an attack.

The Japanese Government is but doing in Russia what she has done with so much success in China, that is to say allowing Japanese to settle in places that are notoriously unsafe and then holding the Government responsible for their safety. The shooting of Lieutenant LANGDON, an American naval officer, by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok is a tragedy which has also served to call the world's attention to Japanese doings in Siberia. Why the Japanese are policing Vladivostok nobody seems to know. From a statement made by the Japanese Minister of War we are questioned about the matter in the Diet, it appears that the doyen of the Consular Body at Vladivostok some time ago approached the Japanese military authorities with a request that proper protection be afforded the foreign residents in the city. Whether the doyen of the Consular Body made this request after consultation with his conferees does not appear, but as the American Consul-General has since stated that he had made no application for protection, it would appear that the doyen acted entirely on his own authority.

The matter is made no better by the fact that the doyen of the Consular Body is the Japanese Consul-General. It was after the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces of the other allied and associated Powers that the Japanese cleaned up Vladivostok and disarmed all the people, or as many as they could. Unfortunately the robbers and brigands did not deliver up their arms, with the result that the law-abiding portion of the citizens was put in rather an awkward position. From that time the Japanese practically assumed charge of the city, and the statement that they were specially asked to protect the foreign residents must, therefore, be taken for what it is worth. As regards the grounds of the expedition as a whole, General TANAKA, the Japanese Minister of War, appears to rest these on the maintenance of law and order in the region, and the protection of the lives and property of the Japanese residents in Vladivostok. From statements made by his questioner, however, it appears that the majority of the 7,000 residents at Vladivostok of Japanese nationality draw their sustenance from the Japanese troops stationed there. If that be the case it would have obviously been much cheaper for the Japanese Government to have withdrawn the Japanese residents from the port and compensated them for any loss incurred than to maintain troops for their defence at the cost of millions of yen. As a matter of fact the Japanese have been in no more danger than the nationals of any other country, although the attitude of the Japanese troops has unfortunately done nothing to increase the popularity of their countrymen in the eyes of the Russians.

As was plainly hinted in the interpellations on the matter in the Diet, the Japanese expedition to Siberia, what-

ever it may have been at the beginning, is now a purely military and aggressive expedition and is a constant source of danger to the peace and order which the Japanese Minister of War boasts it has preserved. A remarkable telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Siberian Republic, recently published, throws light on the situation in Siberia due to the Japanese occupation, as seen by the Russians. The telegram was sent to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo and is, in effect, a demand that the Japanese troops be withdrawn from Siberia. It reminds the Japanese Government of the promises made many times that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn as soon as stable conditions were established, and shows that so far from having assisted in the establishment of stable conditions the Japanese High Command has thrown innumerable obstacles in the way of such conditions being established. With remarkable frankness, the telegram states that the Japanese troops have made life unbearable for the people of the parts where the troops are stationed, and by their suppression of all attempts on the part of the people to establish order, they have allowed the criminal elements to get the upper hand and to indulge in robbery, murder, and all kinds of unspeakable crimes. The Japanese Command prevents the people from dealing with these criminals and is thus encouraging a condition of disorder, while all the time claiming that it is there in the cause of peace and order. The Japanese Command is further charged with befriending the so-called saviours of Siberia, who are really enemies of the people, such as SEMENOV, who was protected by the Japanese authorities and is now meditating a fresh adventure which can only lead to more disorder. These are charges which were only to be expected. It is impossible for a body of troops on foreign soil to remain neutral in any case, and the Japanese High Command, while protesting that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of Siberia, has all along been doing so, either directly or indirectly. This remarkable telegram seems not to have been referred to in the Diet, but the interpellations show that the more thoughtful among the Japanese are viewing the situation with ever-increasing suspicion and alarm.

While working in the No. 2 godown at Holt's Wharf, a coolie was killed instantaneously through a heavy bale of merchandise falling on him.

After being knocked down by a motor car on Thursday, a Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his knees.

The *Anglin* has been included in the list of steamers which are being advertised for sale by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. under instructions from the Ministry of Shipping.

Mr. A. G. H. Carruthers has resigned from the Customs Service and is shortly leaving the Far East. The departure of so well known and popular a figure will leave a gap in the life of Shanghai, says a Northern contemporary.

One fatal case of small-pox and one fatal case of diphtheria, both Chinese, were reported in the daily return of the Medical Officer of Health issued yesterday. A case of paratyphoid fever was also reported, the patient being a Portuguese.

The death is announced at Ranzoon of Brother Patrick, of the staff of St. Paul's Institution in that city. Brother Patrick for a number of years was on the teaching staff of St. Joseph's College, Hongkong, and will doubtless be remembered by many Old Boys.

The net proceeds of the charity football match in aid of Kwangtung and North China Relief Fund played on the 8th inst., are \$1,229.07, and, as all the expenses in connection with this match were defrayed by the South China Athletic Association, the whole sum has been sent to Mr. Li Wing Kwong, Hon. Treasurer of the Tung Wah Hospital.

A successful whist-drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club on Thursday evening. The following were the prize winners: Ladies: 1. Miss Lamerton (177); 2. Mrs. Pile (178); 3. Miss Booth (174); 4. Miss Pile (178); 5. Miss Booth (174); 6. Miss Pile (178); 7. Miss Booth (174); 8. Miss Pile (178); 9. Miss Booth (174); 10. Miss Pile (178); 11. Miss Booth (174); 12. Miss Pile (178); 13. Miss Booth (174); 14. Miss Pile (178); 15. Miss Booth (174); 16. Miss Pile (178); 17. Miss Booth (174); 18. Miss Pile (178); 19. Miss Booth (174); 20. Miss Pile (178); 21. Miss Booth (174); 22. Miss Pile (178); 23. Miss Booth (174); 24. Miss Pile (178); 25. Miss Booth (174); 26. Miss Pile (178); 27. Miss Booth (174); 28. Miss Pile (178); 29. Miss Booth (174); 30. Miss Pile (178); 31. Miss Booth (174); 32. Miss Pile (178); 33. Miss Booth (174); 34. Miss Pile (178); 35. Miss Booth (174); 36. Miss Pile (178); 37. Miss Booth (174); 38. Miss Pile (178); 39. Miss Booth (174); 40. Miss Pile (178); 41. Miss Booth (174); 42. Miss Pile (178); 43. Miss Booth (174); 44. Miss Pile (178); 45. Miss Booth (174); 46. Miss Pile (178); 47. Miss Booth (174); 48. Miss Pile (178); 49. Miss Booth (174); 50. Miss Pile (178); 51. Miss Booth (174); 52. Miss Pile (178); 53. Miss Booth (174); 54. Miss Pile (178); 55. Miss Booth (174); 56. Miss Pile (178); 57. Miss Booth (174); 58. Miss Pile (178); 59. Miss Booth (174); 60. Miss Pile (178); 61. Miss Booth (174); 62. Miss Pile (178); 63. Miss Booth (174); 64. Miss Pile (178); 65. Miss Booth (174); 66. Miss Pile (178); 67. Miss Booth (174); 68. Miss Pile (178); 69. Miss Booth (174); 70. Miss Pile (178); 71. Miss Booth (174); 72. Miss Pile (178); 73. Miss Booth (174); 74. Miss Pile (178); 75. Miss Booth (174); 76. Miss Pile (178); 77. Miss Booth (174); 78. Miss Pile (178); 79. Miss Booth (174); 80. Miss Pile (178); 81. Miss Booth (174); 82. Miss Pile (178); 83. Miss Booth (174); 84. Miss Pile (178); 85. Miss Booth (174); 86. Miss Pile (178); 87. Miss Booth (174); 88. Miss Pile (178); 89. Miss Booth (174); 90. Miss Pile (178); 91. Miss Booth (174); 92. Miss Pile (178); 93. Miss Booth (174); 94. Miss Pile (178); 95. Miss Booth (174); 96. Miss Pile (178); 97. Miss Booth (174); 98. Miss Pile (178); 99. Miss Booth (174); 100. Miss Pile (178); 101. Miss Booth (174); 102. Miss Pile (178); 103. Miss Booth (174); 104. Miss Pile (178); 105. Miss Booth (174); 106. Miss Pile (178); 107. Miss Booth (174); 108. Miss Pile (178); 109. Miss Booth (174); 110. Miss Pile (178); 111. Miss Booth (174); 112. Miss Pile (178); 113. Miss Booth (174); 114. Miss Pile (178); 115. Miss Booth (174); 116. Miss Pile (178); 117. Miss Booth (174); 118. Miss Pile (178); 119. Miss Booth (174); 120. Miss Pile (178); 121. Miss Booth (174); 122. Miss Pile (178); 123. Miss Booth (174); 124. Miss Pile (178); 125. Miss Booth (174); 126. Miss Pile (178); 127. Miss Booth (174); 128. Miss Pile (178); 129. Miss Booth (174); 130. Miss Pile (178); 131. Miss Booth (174); 132. Miss Pile (178); 133. Miss Booth (174); 134. Miss Pile (178); 135. Miss Booth (174); 136. Miss Pile (178); 137. Miss Booth (174); 138. Miss Pile (178); 139. Miss Booth (174); 140. Miss Pile (178); 141. Miss Booth (174); 142. Miss Pile (178); 143. Miss Booth (174); 144. Miss Pile (178); 145. Miss Booth (174); 146. Miss Pile (178); 147. Miss Booth (174); 148. Miss Pile (178); 149. Miss Booth (174); 150. Miss Pile (178); 151. Miss Booth (174); 152. Miss Pile (178); 153. Miss Booth (174); 154. Miss Pile (178); 155. Miss Booth (174); 156. Miss Pile (178); 157. Miss Booth (174); 158. Miss Pile (178); 159. Miss Booth (174); 160. Miss Pile (178); 161. Miss Booth (174); 162. Miss Pile (178); 163. Miss Booth (174); 164. Miss Pile (178); 165. Miss Booth (174); 166. Miss Pile (178); 167. Miss Booth (174); 168. Miss Pile (178); 169. Miss Booth (174); 170. Miss Pile (178); 171. Miss Booth (174); 172. Miss Pile (178); 173. Miss Booth (174); 174. Miss Pile (178); 175. Miss Booth (174); 176. Miss Pile (178); 177. Miss Booth (174); 178. Miss Pile (178); 179. Miss Booth (174); 180. Miss Pile (178); 181. Miss Booth (174); 182. Miss Pile (178); 183. Miss Booth (174); 184. Miss Pile (178); 185. Miss Booth (174); 186. Miss Pile (178); 187. Miss Booth (174); 188. Miss Pile (178); 189. Miss Booth (174); 190. Miss Pile (178); 191. Miss Booth (174); 192. Miss Pile (178); 193. Miss Booth (174); 194. Miss Pile (178); 195. Miss Booth (174); 196. Miss Pile (178); 197. Miss Booth (174); 198. Miss Pile (178); 199. Miss Booth (174); 200. Miss Pile (178); 201. Miss Booth (174); 202. Miss Pile (178); 203. Miss Booth (174); 204. Miss Pile (178); 205. Miss Booth (174); 206. Miss Pile (178); 207. Miss Booth (174); 208. Miss Pile (178); 209. Miss Booth (174); 210. Miss Pile (178); 211. Miss Booth (174); 212. Miss Pile (178); 213. Miss Booth (174); 214. Miss Pile (178); 215. Miss Booth (174); 2

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EX-GERMAN CABLES PROBLEM.

UNYIELDING ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND JAPAN.

New York, February 18th.

The International Communications Conference was unable to agree regarding the disposal of the ex-German cables, and has adjourned till February 1st.

It is stated in a message from Washington that the deadlock is complete. The opinion is expressed that there is no hope of an agreement before the change of administration on March 4th. It is understood that the attitude of the Japanese Government regarding the Yap cable appears to be unmodified.

The *New York Times* says it has reason to believe that the United States Government has intimated that, failing an agreement by March 15th, it reserves the right to take the measures necessary for its national interests.

GERMANY SCOFFS AT PEACE TREATY.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIEWS REGARDING STIPULATIONS.

BERLIN, February 18th.

Speaking again at Karlsruhe, Herr von Simons repeated Germany's refusal to accept the Allied reparations plans, and declared that the latter reckoned without their host, for they would not succeed in obtaining such a draft on the future. Herr von Simons anticipated that the Allies, at the London Conference, would rebel against the German counter-proposals, and then the situation would be the same as before the Paris conference. The Peace Treaty stipulations would then remain in force under which the Allies must communicate reparations claims by May 1st and decision must be reached regarding terms of payment, after which the Reparation Commission would periodically consider Germany's ability to pay.

Herr von Simons stated that the Reparations Commission received two billion sterling in bonds, on the conclusion of peace, which are not negotiable. A similar additional amount is shortly being issued, but no financial power in the world will give money on it.

Herr von Simons concluded that, for this reason, the Peace Treaty stipulations signified nothing but a lasting declaration of uncertainty.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS. DELAY IN BRINGING THEM TO TRIAL AT LEIPZIG.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Attorney-General, replying to questions, said that owing to the German Government's fear of political difficulties, if the Allies insisted on the surrender of all war criminals, the Inter-Allied Commission had submitted a list of 45 war criminals selected for trial at Leipzig, the British Government contributing 7, namely, 2 for sinking hospital ships, 1 for murder of a British crew by a submarine, and 4 for cruelty to war prisoners. Subsequently, the German Government represented that there were difficulties in obtaining evidence, and the Allies collected and submitted depositions. So far none of the persons selected had been brought to trial.

The Attorney-General denied that some cases had been settled. It was the Government's intention, he said, to enforce the trial of these persons. The Attorney-General admitted that there had been unreasonable delay on the part of Germany. He was not aware that the German Government had refused passports to any criminals about to leave Germany, but he believed that at least some of the accused had been arrested.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL. REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO PASS IT THROUGH.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

The Republican leaders of the Senate have agreed to expedite the Immigration Bill limiting the number of aliens of any nationality admissible into the United States any one year to 5 per cent. of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States. The bill will be given priority as unfinished business.

TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

HEALTH MINISTRY EXPERT TO INVESTIGATE.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Health Ministry is despatching to Geneva a tuberculosis specialist to investigate the cure of consumption recently announced by the Swiss bacteriologist Spahlinger.

LABOUR PARTY ATTACK. ON GOVERNMENT'S "SUICIDAL POLICY."

LONDON, February 17th.

The Labour Party has issued a manifesto denouncing the Government's "suicidal policy," especially as regards the Peace Treaties and indemnities, as inimical to the best interests of Europe.

U.S. RAILWAY RATES. STATES CHALLENGE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

Before the Supreme Court, on February 18th, 20 States will challenge the authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate railway rates, on the ground that this is an infringement of the rights of individual States.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. LARGEST AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE EXHIBITION EVER HELD.

LONDON, February 18th.

Two sections of the British Industries Fair are being opened at the White City in London and in Birmingham on Monday. A third section will be opened in Glasgow the following week.

Mr. Kellaway, interviewed, said that the fair was the largest and most representative exhibition of British trade ever assembled. The Department of Overseas Trade, he said, has issued 60,000 invitations to overseas buyers in 112 foreign countries, the British Dominions and the Colonies, also to 95,000 home buyers and 17 foreign commercial missions are expected. It is hoped that the fair will mark the turning-point in British trade.

LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST. PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO BANKERS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Commons rejected the Labour amendment to the Address regarding unemployment, after a speech from Mr. Lloyd George, who declared that Great Britain had never had a period of great unemployment with less distress, thanks to the Unemployment Act, and the £40,000,000 which the Government was spending this year to relieve ex-Servicemen. He appealed to Labour to co-operate with the Government and abandon Trade Union obstruction. He urged the bankers to accept a share of the abnormal risks of financing trade.

WAGES REDUCTION MOVEMENT. FRENCH WORKERS DECIDE ON GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, February 18th.

The trouble arising from a reduction of wages has now spread to France.

A message from Paris reports that textile workers in Roubaix and Tourcoing have decided on a general strike on February 21st, owing to the decision of the employers to reduce wages, which are higher than in other textile centres in France.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked whether steps had been taken, or contemplated to approach the Governments of America and Japan with a view to a definite understanding regarding the limitation of armaments.

THE WAKEFORD CASE. DENIAL OF REPORT.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is denied that the Bishop of Lincoln has given a sentence in the case of Archbishop Wakeford.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI WIRELESS CONTRACT DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.

Official circles are confident that the controversy with China, regarding the cancellation of the wireless contract, will be satisfactorily terminated before Mr. Harding's installation. The Note was despatched through Mr. Crane, after the latter had repeatedly informed Washington that the cancellation of the contract would be a blow to the "open door" policy in China. The Note is strongly worded, and it is believed that it forecasts the possibility of Mr. Crane's withdrawal in the event of China's persistence.

JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO CONSIDER DISARMAMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Miller, the deputy for Washington State, said that he interpreted the refusal of Japan to move towards disarmament till her battleship-cruiser programme was completed to mean that Japan was preparing for war. Unless the cool-headed statesmen and diplomats of Japan purged the country of the demagogues and jingoos that now appeared to have the public eye and ear, Mr. Miller urged strengthening the Pacific coast defences, and declared that war between Japan and America was impossible, unless Japan desired it.

LONDON PREPARES TO RECEIVE JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Corporation of London is preparing to welcome the Crown Prince of Japan at the Guildhall and will present him an address in April.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, February 18th.

Dr. Wellington Koo had an audience of Lord Curzon.

CHINESE FLOUR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, February 17th.

Recent alarmist rumours regarding Chinese flour came up for discussion in the House of Lords.

Lord Crawford, on behalf of the Government, in most scathing terms, denounced the exaggerated and malicious statements that the Government was forcing millers to accept soft Chinese flour, which was said to be poisonous. Subject to the proper distribution of the different qualities, the millers could buy any bulk wheat they chose and the stock of foreign wheat held by them on January 1st was the lowest since the Armistice. Last year when the Argentine forbade the exportation of breadstuffs, the Government bought Chinese flour requiring with it a guarantee that the flour was made from pure wheat. The Health Ministry investigations had showed that in every case the flour was from good, wholesome and sound wheat, and at present was being consumed in large quantities throughout Europe.

RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT. ACTION BY UNION EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, February 17th.

In connection with Mr. Bromley's threat, the executive of the Locomotive Engineers Union has instructed members not to come out on strike on February 20th, as previously instructed, or in future, on the Irish question, unless further instructions are issued.

MINISTER OF AIR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions, said that no decision had been reached as regards the appointment of a separate Air Minister. In the meantime, Mr. Winston Churchill would discharge the duties.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

SOVIET AMENDMENTS TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that Moscow had replied on February 15th proposing certain amendments to the British proposals regarding an economic agreement, and that the Government was considering these. Mr. Krasin was expected in London shortly.

THE CASE OF MR. G. L. SHAW. AS PRESENTED BY HIS LEGAL ADVISERS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

In the following passages of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. G. L. Shaw's legal advisers, the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai gives the first authentic official statement issued for publication by Mr. Shaw himself of his case against the Japanese Government, which arrested him on July 11th last. The memorandum is dated November 15th.

On July 11th, 1920, Mr. Geo. L. Shaw, who is a highly respected and well-connected British resident of Antung, Manchuria, where he has been successfully engaged in business for many years past, visited Shingishu, a town on the Korean border within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Upon the occasion of his visit he omitted, by some oversight, to bring his passport with him, but as he was personally known he was allowed to pass in. Shortly afterwards, to his utter astonishment and dismay, he was roughly arrested by the Japanese Police without any explanation whatever being vouchsafed or any definite charge preferred. He had been guilty of no offence and was utterly unable to understand why he had been arrested, but consoled himself with the belief that some mistake had been made and that he would be liberated without delay. He was, however, handcuffed, bound up with ropes, and marched through the streets on three separate occasions—to and from the Procurator's Office on July 26th and on July 31st, 1920, when he was transferred to Seoul. On his arrival at Seoul he observed a large force of police in attendance, and he was taken out of the station below Nandamun (Seoul), again bound up with ropes, and taken in a motor-car to the prison and an armed guard. All the streets were lined with armed policemen, which would seem to have been a superfluous—not to say farcical—precaution to take in dealing with one solitary and well-behaved prisoner. Mr. Shaw was subjected to many galling indignities at the hands of his captors, who distinctly showed by their demeanour that they highly relished the unique opportunity of being able to exercise their brief authority over a foreign prisoner; and on two occasions when going to and from the Court (on August 16th and 17th, 1920) Mr. Shaw was handcuffed and forced to wear a convict's hat. In short, instead of being treated as a subject of a friendly and allied nation, he was dealt with as if he had been a dangerous malefactor or a common felon, and caused grievous mental and physical suffering which has seriously affected his health.

Subsequent to Mr. Shaw's arrest, it transpired that he was mistakenly supposed of being involved with some Korean patriotic malcontents in a conspiracy concocted in Antung (quite outside Japanese jurisdiction) to foment an insurrection and rebellion against the Japanese rule in Korea—a suspicion which had no foundation whatever, it being based solely on the mendacious reports of ignorant and irresponsible police spies in search of official kudos and general little-tattle indulged in by envious business competitors.

Mr. Shaw remained incarcerated in Seoul until November 3rd, 1920, thus having been under arrest and closely confined in prison for almost four months. During that period he was neither allowed the assistance of legal counsel nor interviews with friends except in the presence of the prison officials, and even when visitors came he was not allowed to discuss the case with them. He was examined secretly by the Yoshin-hanji (Judge of Preliminary Examination) who, in co-operation with the Procurator, did his best to extract damaging admissions, and was neither confronted with nor given an opportunity to cross-examine any witnesses; this, it is true, was done in accordance with the ordinary procedure in vogue in the Japanese Courts, but it is submitted that such methods are shocking to all sense of justice and fairplay, and entirely contrary to Anglo-American conceptions of justice and equity.

On November 3rd, Mr. Shaw was liberated on bail, the security demanded being ¥1,800. Application for bail had been made on several previous occasions but it was not granted, the Yoshin-hanji invariably saying that he (the Judge) regretted the delay but he had to examine about twenty-five persons.

DEPARTURE FROM KOREA.

Mr. Shaw is apprehensive as to three possible contingencies if he leaves Korea, viz.:

- (1)—That he may be stopped and re-arrested by the judicial officials should he attempt to leave Korea—especially by way of Shingishu;
- (2)—That after his departure the Court may confiscate his bail on the ground that he has fled from the jurisdiction;
- (3)—That the Court may try and may sentence him in absentia, thus leaving a permanent stain on his character and proclaim to the world that he has been found and adjudged guilty.

In the event of Mr. Shaw's deciding to leave Korea and return to Antung, he desires it to be clearly understood that his action must not be construed as an admission of guilt on his part or as a waiver of his legal rights of claim for redress against the Japanese Government. He also wishes it to be distinctly understood that should he leave Korea and return to Antung, he will do so in the confident hope and expectation that His Majesty's Government will continue to protect his interests in every possible way notwithstanding his departure.

Further, in order to eliminate any element of apprehension or suspicion, Mr. Shaw desires to place on record a solemn, unequivocal and positive declaration to the effect that there is neither the slightest particle of truth in, nor the remotest ground for, the charge made against him by the Japanese Government.

DEALINGS WITH KOREANS.

Being in business in Antung, Mr. Shaw has naturally had a large number of trading and other transactions with natives of the locality, including, of course, many Koreans but the bulk of these transactions have been largely handled by his native staff, and he himself has very little personal knowledge of the details involved, especially in regard to his shipping business. It is obvious that the principal of a firm does not personally sell tickets and inquire into the petty details of every contract of carriage made in the office. All sorts and conditions of men come and go and all kinds of goods are carried on and by the boats controlled by Mr. Shaw and if the absurd principle were once established that he should be held responsible for the political opinions, acts and morals of his passengers and the contents of their baggage he might, in these troublesome times when the Japanese Government is so nervous that it sees a potential enemy in every tree and sign-post on the road—be deemed to spend his whole life in prison as a suspect. Of course, the proposition is absolutely fantastic and ridiculous. To dispel any doubts on the subject, Mr. Shaw categorically and positively asserts and declares, and is ready to swear under the sanction of a oath, that (1) he has never, either directly or indirectly, been guilty of any of the acts contemplated in Book II, chapter 11 of the Criminal Code of Japan ("Offences against the Safety of the Japanese State"), that (2) he has not knowingly had any connection whatsoever with persons guilty of such acts, and that (3) he has never comforted or assisted such persons.

Assuming, merely for the sake of argument, that Mr. Shaw had been justly suspected of the offence alleged by the Japanese Government, he was resident within the jurisdiction of the British Consular Authorities, and diplomatic complaint would certainly have secured the exercise, on the part of the British Government, of watchfulness to prevent its jurisdiction being made the scene of conspiracies against the political institutions of Japan. Moreover, had the Japanese Government been able to point to overt and serious acts or to lay a definite charge, the Consular Authorities would assuredly have brought Mr. Shaw to trial and punished him if guilty. As a matter of fact, previous to Mr. Shaw's arrest his house and office in Antung had been watched by Japanese detectives, notwithstanding the fact that the premises was situated in Chinese territory, and if they had been able to discover anything of a concrete nature it would have been very easy for the Japanese Government to have brought a case against him in the British Extra-territorial Court. But apparently they were scared to do this as they were afraid that evidence which would justify a Japanese Court would be unable to be produced by the British tribunal aided by the commonsense of a British jury. It is obvious, therefore, that the Japanese action in this case was taken in the hope that by subjecting Mr. Shaw to a searching preliminary investigation and employing against him those questionable and iniquitous methods of criminal "justice" which have become a by-word and a scandal both in Japan proper and in Korea, they would be able to fasten some measure of guilt upon him which would justify their statements as to his pro-Korean activities.

LEGAL POINTS AT ISSUE.

The case having been already investigated by the Embassy and considered by the law officers of the Crown, Mr. Shaw does not deem it necessary to make any lengthy reference to the question of the principles of International Law governing the matter under discussion, but he submits that the consensus of opinion of all British and American writers establishes the principle that the laws of a nation cannot justly extend beyond its territories, except so far as regards its own citizens. They can have no force to control the sovereignty or rights of any other nation within its jurisdiction; they must always be restricted to places and persons over whom the legislature have authority and jurisdiction. For the Japanese Criminal Court in Korea to assume jurisdiction over a British subject for an act committed in a territory over which the British Authorities possess jurisdiction by virtue of extra-territorial arrangements, is tantamount to usurping the right of sovereignty pertaining to a Foreign Power, and for the Judges sitting in that Court to render a judgement against Mr. Shaw under the circumstances of this case would be contrary to all principles of justice, an arbitrary act and a gross violation of International Law.

An admission that the Japanese officials had the right to act as they have done, would be attended with serious results invasive of the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and highly dangerous to British subjects in foreign lands. A Sovereign has jurisdiction over offences which are committed and take effect within his territory, but he has no jurisdiction over offences committed by a foreign subject or citizen in another country, and if the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction be conceded, it will create a dual responsibility, in British subjects and lead to inextricable confusion destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential to liberty.

The Japanese will probably set up the plea that the question is one solely for the decision of the Japanese tribunals, but it is respectfully submitted that if a Government could set up its own municipal laws as the final test of its international rights and obligations, then the rules of International Law would be but the shadow of a name and would afford no protection, either to States or to individuals. This proposition seems to be so well understood, so generally accepted, and so just that it would appear unnecessary to make citations or adduce precedents in its support.

JAPAN'S CRIMINAL CODE.

To illustrate how general and comprehensive is the claim of the Japanese Government to punish foreigners for acts

committed by them in a foreign jurisdiction, the attention of the Embassy is respectfully directed to the following Articles of the Criminal Code of Japan (Law No. 45 of April 20th, 1907):—

Article 73 to 75: "Offences against the Imperial House."—Art. 76 may be construed as applying to the writing of some frank and unguarded, but actually true article or criticism written by a foreigner abroad, although such article may not be intended by the writer to be "insulting and disrespectful."

The tendency to exalt the virtues of the members of the Imperial Household, and to attribute to them sacrosanct and superhuman qualities has become a veritable obsession among a certain section of officialdom, and it would be very easy for an efficient functionary to vamp up a charge of lese-majesty against a British subject visiting Japan, who had written articles abroad, displeasing to the officials of the Household Department of this country (i.e., Japan).

Articles 81 to 89: "Offences against the Internal Safety of the State."—Article 70 is objectionable, inasmuch as it might be construed as covering the case of a supplier of arms and munitions and materials of war in the regular way of business. It also might be construed as covering the case of a manufacturer or supplier of articles listed as contraband of war, although the said articles might not be "arms" in themselves.

The article would also cover the supply of monies to other nations by financial houses. Altogether this article is extremely dangerous in its scope and proportions.

Articles 81 to 89: "Offences against the External Safety of the State" (these mostly relate to military offences).

Article 148: "Offences relative to Counterfeit Money, including attempted infractions to the Article."

Articles 154, 155, 157 and 158: "Forgery and Utterance of Forged Instruments, including attempted infractions of these Articles."

Articles 164 to 166: "Forgery of Public Seals and Official Stamps and attempted infractions of Articles 164 par. 2, 165 par. 2, and Art. 166 par. 2."

Article 230: "Libel and Slander."

According to Article 3 of the Code Art. 230 is also applicable to foreigners who have committed the offences mentioned therein against Japanese subjects outside the Empire. (This follows the Mexican Code and reproduces, in substance, the provisions of the law so strenuously objected to by President Cleveland in the "Cutting case").

Article 5: provides that "even though the case may have been adjudicated upon in a foreign country, and a final and conclusive judgment rendered in respect to same, this shall be no bar to the institution of entirely new proceedings and the infliction of punishment for the same act (in Japan). If, however, the offender has already undergone the punishment to which he was sentenced in a foreign country, or any portion thereof, the Court may either reduce the execution of the penalty either wholly or partly."

This Article is peculiarly dangerous, because under its provisions a person who had been tried in another country and actually acquitted on the evidence produced might again be placed in jeopardy if being charged in Japan for the same act, with the extraordinary result that the Japanese Court might possibly punish a man in Japan after he had been acquitted in a foreign country.

It is respectfully suggested that in the interests of mutually friendly relations, it is most important that some understanding should be arrived at with the Japanese Government as to the scope of the above Articles, and the pretensions which they attempt to justify by an appeal to Japanese Municipal Law, because if this question is left unsettled it may lead to acute issues in the future.

MR. SHAW'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Shaw desires respectfully to request His Excellency the Ambassador to present the following points to the Imperial Japanese Government for its consideration and attention.

(1)—Mr. Shaw denies any connection either direct or indirect with Korean conspirators.

(2)—Mr. Shaw has been greatly hampered and annoyed in Antung by the fact that his house and offices have been haunted and continually watched by Japanese detectives, and this despite the fact that they are in Chinese territory. The continuous shadowing of Mr. Shaw's movements in an extra-territorial jurisdiction is not justified and is calculated to inflict considerable loss and injury upon him by reason of interfering with and damaging his business. Mr. Shaw earnestly desires that this practice of intimidation of Korean clients, who have been in the habit of transacting business with him, be immediately discontinued.

(3)—Mr. Shaw demands a full and ample apology and complete and adequate reparation for the injuries caused to him by the unlawful, unwarrantable and malicious restraint of his liberty, the indemnity to include a substantial solatium for injury to his feelings and for his grief of mind and a sum sufficient to indemnify the injury to his business, expenses incurred by himself and his wife in Korea owing to his arrest, etc.—the latter items representing loss and damage which are the natural and proximate consequences of the wrong illegally inflicted upon him.

In conclusion, Mr. Shaw desires to add that he is adopting the firm stand indicated in this memorandum not only for his own benefit but for the benefit of British subjects generally, and he sincerely hopes that His Majesty's Government will not permit the incident to be in any way minimised, glossed over or settled unless and until the grave insult which has been offered to British prestige in the outrage upon himself has been frankly apologised for and amply compensated. A case of this nature may be regarded as the thin-edge of the wedge, and Mr. Shaw fears that if the Japanese Government is allowed to evade responsibility and escape with impunity in this particular instance its officials will be encouraged further to encroach upon the liberties of British subjects in the Far East to an extent which may culminate in rendering the position of the nationals of the two countries interested strained and bitter.

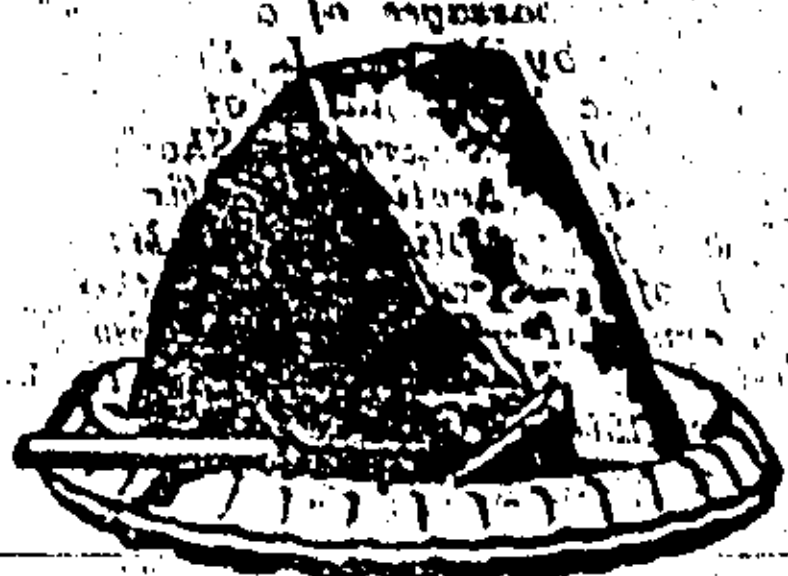
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

THE VOGUE OF MONKEY FUR.

COMING OF THE COURT CAPE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, December 27th.
Molyneux has just launched a fashion which is certainly one of the most original of a season sparkling with originalities. This consists in a gown cut so as to show one shoulder, the other remaining covered up. The model of this type that first made its bow to the Parisian public, was in a black clinging material which hung in folds round the wearer; the corsage which was in one piece with the skirt, was a simple, maygar-cut affair, showing a rounded neck that sloped away on the left side exposing the shoulder and upper arm, and on the right side ended, as most bodices end these days, in a short kimono sleeve. This unusual fashion is already being worn by a few well-known actresses and several among the more daring of the Smart Set, but whether it becomes universally popular remains to be seen.

What is universally popular, in spite of its having figured in the fashion world for so many, many seasons, is monkey fur. Every now and again there is a kind of outcry against this fur for decoration, and its doom is threatened; but just as often as this happens, one of the big designers launches an irresistible model trimmed with monkey fur, or else one of the shops along the Grands Boulevards that specialise in dress accessories, shows in its window some bag, hat or dainty object on which this fur figures in such a delectable manner that the smart elite can not resist its temptation, and so, monkey fur, like an exiled monarch, comes back into popular favour once more.

A smart cloth devylen coat will have a collar and cuffs of monkey fur, plus a deep band of the same fur round the hem; a new idea for employing it on hats as a trimming is to drape it along and down one side so that it curves and tapers off like an uncurled ostrich feather, modistes having tired of the effects obtained by attaching it to an upturned brim so that it hangs down like a fringe. A smart ensemble effect was obtained by one woman who wore a black panne velvet coat, made with a deep turned-back collar which, with the wide sleeves, was trimmed with a deep band of monkey fur; under this coat she wore a frock trimmed with a band of white monkey fur, so wide that it reached below the hem of the cape, thus suggesting an extra trimming to this garment.

As well as being used extensively for decorative purposes, monkey fur is also used for muffs and stoles (the first monkey fur coat has not put in its appearance) whilst a few of the more modern amongst modistes have fashioned toques of monkey fur, which unfortunately make the mode in thereof look like badly-groomed savages. Bag shops are showing smart models made of plush, felt and velvet trimmed with bands or strands of monkey fur to match hats, coats or frocks trimmed with extraordinarily popular fur.

The Queen of Spain is evidently not a slave to fashion, for monkey fur was not the kind that trimmed a walking suit she chose at Molyneux's during her last visit to Paris. This suit was a three-piece costume composed of a one-piece frock in cloth made of a simple white, a tight, short skirt and a V-shaped opening over a lace plastron, reaching to the waist line which was slightly defined by a white kid belt. With this was worn a loose sack coat, with collar and cuffs trimmed with deep bands of fur; a toque in fur to match completed a very charming effect. Another choice of Her Majesty's was a particularly beautiful evening gown fashioned of ivory net encrusted with glass tubes shading from black to white traced in long, sweeping loops; as the gown was of the clinging type, the tube in seam on this gave it a beautiful effect of shimmering fish scales, an effect which was enhanced by a long fish-tail train hanging from the shoulders.

Writing of trains reminds one of the elegant court capes are to be the vogue this coming season. Already, several of the big designers have launched the pioneer models. These are obviously the result of the craze for cape effects that has swayed fashion for so long, plus the reaction in favour of Court trains onto the evening gown, a reaction which is to which to hang them. Another feature of the coming season will be the embroideries, which will be more elaborate and decorative than ever they have been before. In the matter of colouring, they will borrow all their traditions from the Salon d'Automne, so that one will be able to expect any quantity of weird fantasies in vivid green, yellow, red, purple and blue shades. Instead of peeping out from odd corners or protruding only at discreet intervals, embroidery will constitute the main decoration of a dress and, in most cases, a frock will only exist as a means for showing off quantities of elaborate embroidery. All of a bodice or skirt, a hat or coat will be covered with lavish motifs worked in gay colours, and for evening wear, net panels worked over with silk embroidery will be much worn.

At present, the silhouette is occupying the minds of designers far more than anything else, and there seems to be competition among them as to who will be the most daring in the matter of ignoring the waist line. More and more is the definition of the waist being ignored, the results being to "date" a frock whose outline is in any way defined and whose wearer is obviously endeavouring to finish out the season with it.

This is particularly noticeable with evening frocks, the very latest models making no attempt whatever to even suggest the waist line; these figures as a rule in decorative materials such as brocade, silver and gold tissue, Fagots or Syrian crepe, folds of which are draped round the lower part of the bust, falling in folds down to the ankles and finishing in a series of drapings and folds on the

left, very reminiscent of similar drapings one sees on antique statuary or on the figures decorating old Greek vases and paintings. Very often, the material falls in one long, straight line at the back or, at most, is looped over a girdle loosely caught round the body many inches below the actual waist line.

Jade green is the favourite colour for children's wear just now, the most attractive little coats with hats to match being designed in material of this shade. The coats are invariably mounted on to circular-shaped yokes, the skirt part being ungathered and aproning in at hem, a line which is apt to make tiny tots of two or three look, at a distance, very like little barrels on legs. Beaver, squirrel and ermine are the furs chosen for trimming. Pleats and flounces figure on "party" frocks, very often a plain velvet bodice being allied to a skirt in crepe de Chine or satin. With frocks that are not pleated, the fulling like that on the gowns of "grown ups" is brought well to the sides.

As a proof of the extent to which Fashion is ranked as one of the Fine Arts in France, Fashion parades, considered one of the features of the Salon d'Automne, on which the doors of the Grand Palais have just closed. These fashion parades were held in the smaller salons of the great building and were as much a side feature of the exhibition as were the weekly exhibitions of dancing, music and literature. Naturally, as with everything else at the Salon d'Automne, the trend of modern thought in these matters was seen in its full fury.

Cubist and Impressionist frocks! This was what one saw at these parades, and yet, so subtle a study of the Eternal Feminine and her adornment have Parisian designers made, that these creations, although crying modernism in every fold, were far less eccentric and bizarre than might have been expected. Vivid colours making one or a series of splashes to dazzle the eye; for example, a straw hat lacquered by some new process a bright jade green, and raised on one side to show an ornament in the same material, lacquered a brilliant shade of scarlet; mysterious blues and vivid greens, starting purple and yellows such as our grandmothers never dreamt of wearing—all these are chosen and, either singly or one with another, are worked up into hats and gowns for the adornment of Madame.

As with other designers, those who exhibited at the Salon d'Automne evinced a tremendous liking for black and white effects. The gowns of brilliant hue stand out no doubt because of their very vividness, but as well as these, there were countless models in black and white which relied implicitly for effect on their cut and design. With the temporary departure of taffetas from the fashion horizon, all the softer materials have come back into prominence. There is an ever-increasing vogue for satin; crepe de Chine is worn a lot, also Georgette and jersey de soie, and lace on all possible occasions.

A model which was not only original but quaint and becoming showed an effect of black and white, over a foundation of white satin; the designer had placed a series of small flounces in black crepe satin, ranging from the hem to the waist; with this was worn a tight-fitting pointed bodice with short sleeves also covered with small black flounces. The particular peculiarity about this frock was the angle of the skirt, which sloped up so that the hem appeared uneven and as though the wearer had hitched up her skirt by mistake at one side.

However, these ultra-modern creations were far less startling on the whole than one might have expected, and commanded one's attention—and admiration—principally by reason of their extreme originality.

CANNIBALISM IN THE CRADLE DREADFUL LAWS OF NATURE.

All the wonderful, surprising romance of natural history that lies hidden in a sea-weed-cleaved pool on the shore was disclosed by Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, an Aberdeen University professor, to an audience of children and parents at the Royal Institution.

"Everybody was thrilled at the vivid little account of the shore fight between the star-fish and the small sea urchin. The star-fish puts one of its arms on the shell of the sea urchin, and the sea urchin bites with the 'infinitely small, three-bladed' sensors which are on its back. The star-fish strips those blades away, and does it time and again until the defensive weapons are all gone. Then it is good-bye for the sea urchin in the elastic mouth of the starfish."

"And," said the professor, "this star-fish has not a vestige of brains. Here we have the problem of animal behaviour at its lowest level among brainless creatures. 'Natural history is much a conjugation of the verb 'to eat' from 'they eat' to 'they have been eaten.'"

"Cannibalism in the cradle" was the text of one of Professor Thomson's anecdotes. It concerned the ordinary or common whelk, which builds a marvelously intricate system of egg cells. The eggs are laid, but in development they prey one on another. They eat and eat until, out of the first multitude, there is only one left to grow into a full-sized whelk.

There was a little problem to illustrate what the professor called the "circulation of matter," or the family tree of nature. The rock turbot is an excellent and edible fish. It takes—

Table Trouble

How very few people there are who can lie down to table at every meal-time, and eat and enjoy, without discomfort to follow, whatever is put before them.

Nearly all of us, at times, a little "faddy." Probably it isn't the cooking which is at fault; and probably the food is good, but almost without our knowing it, the stomach revolts, because it is not able to digest this or that kind of food easily and naturally.

Yes! The stomach is at fault! For some reason or other it has lost some of its efficiency, some of the wonderful natural power to change the food we eat into nourishment for the building up of our bodily strength.

When this is the case with you, your stomach needs the help of the well-tried and reliable digestive tonic and stomach strengthener, Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive tonic, which is made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and herbs, and a truly remarkable effect, on the organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are fully capable of performing their important functions, naturally and without strain.

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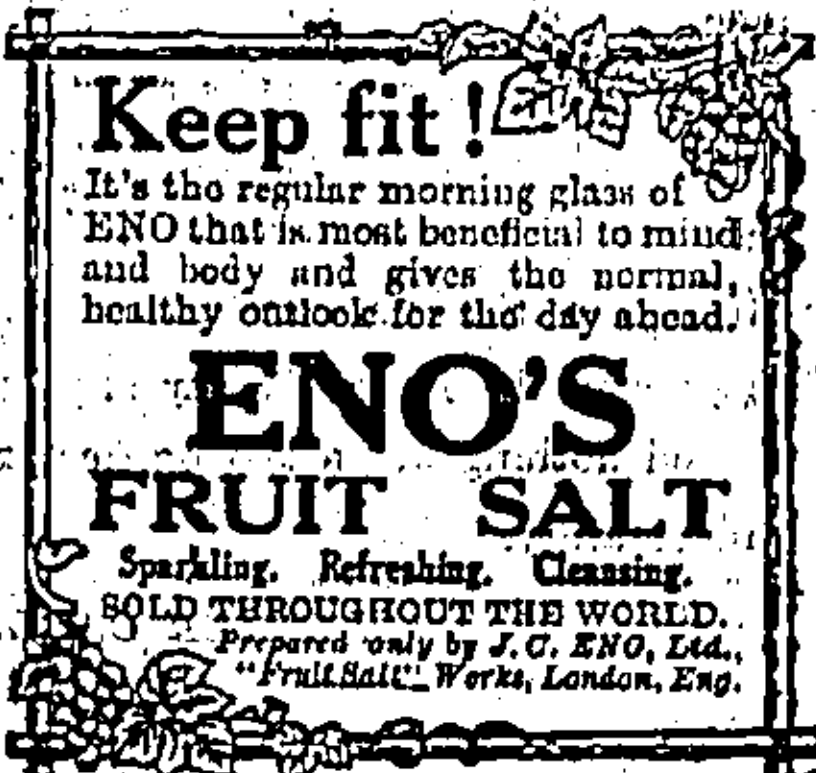
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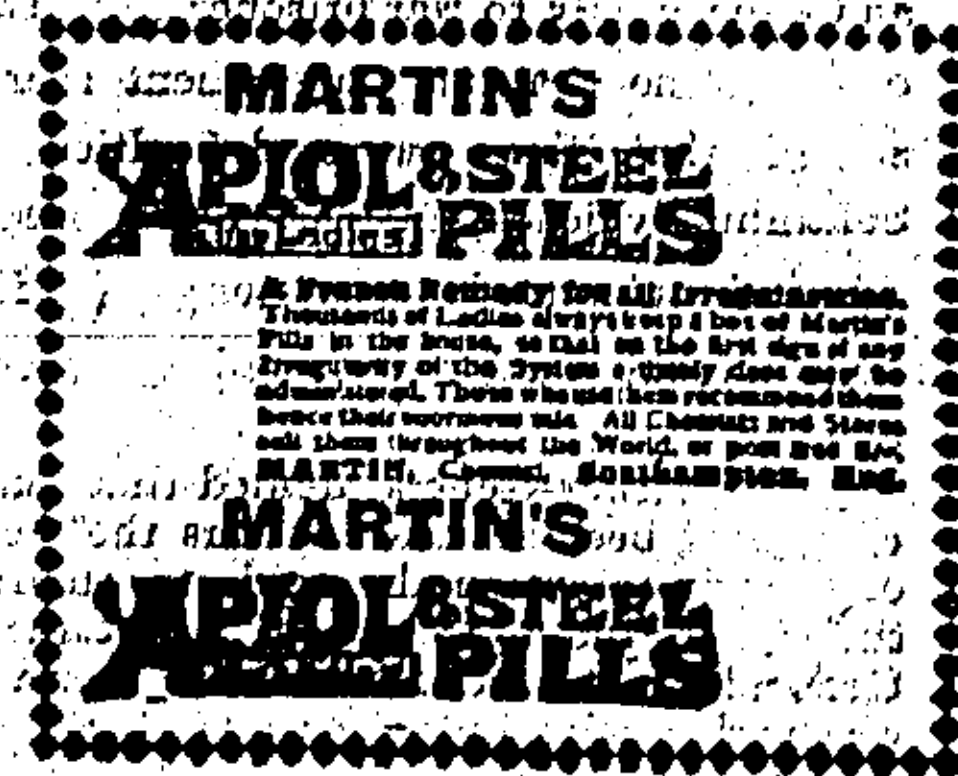
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CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.**A TERRIBLE PICTURE.**

The Times gives prominence to the following letter from a correspondent:—

Much has been said and written about Russia, and I feel shy of lifting my voice to speak about her sufferings—especially shy since I heard Mr. Barnes, the representative of Great Britain in the League of Nations, the defender of suffering humanity, use the words in the Geneva Assembly: "Russia has made her bed; let her lie in it." I do not quarrel with the words themselves. England may have—indeed, has—other things to do than to save Russia. But I do think that the Salle de la Reformation was not the place to use them in. I do think that the Assembly where such noble and eloquent words were spoken in defence of women and children was not the place to essay a defence of Bolshevism. Let me explain my meaning by a few facts. I send them to *The Times* because it has never been afraid to print the truth. If Mr. Lloyd George's policy as regards trade relations with Bolshevist Russia comes to anything, if he really does manage to triumph over British common sense, which sees that no relations are possible with a Government that prides itself on not keeping its word and that has absolutely ruined the country it governs—it will not be because *The Times* failed to raise its warning voice.

What does Russia look like under Bolshevik rule? The markets are closed, the shops equally. No trade is allowed. These are some of the prices in November, 1920:—Bread, 500 roubles a pound; milk, 500 roubles a bottle; eggs, 3,000 roubles a dozen; a chicken, 9,000 roubles; sugar, 8,000 roubles a pound; potatoes, 500 roubles a pound and more. For a half-pound of tea a lady I know paid 11,000 roubles. She is French by birth, and only left Petrograd a month ago. She obtained a fictitious divorce from her husband to enable her to fly the country with her child, a girl of 13, so as to save the latter from the fate of other children of her age.

And here I come to the chief point of my present letter: the "proletariat schools," the pride of the Government, the schools praised by some of the Labour members sent out by England to investigate Bolshevik methods. Did they ask some of the people obliged under threat of imprisonment to send their children to these institutions what they thought of them, I wonder? Do they know that at their head is a special Soviet, where children have the right to complain both of parents and masters? Do they know that all these schools are what they call mixed schools—and that to the point that the pupils sleep in the same dormitory? In one of these schools the headmaster thought it his duty to go and wake the girls in the morning and be present at their toilet. Many boys of 14 are ill. Girls of 12 are pregnant. When an acquaintance of mine, furious at what had happened to her grandchildren, forced her way into the study of Zinoviev's wife, the directress of all these schools, and exclaimed: "What do you say now to your schools? My granddaughter of 10 has been outraged, the one of 13 is pregnant! Why do you come to me with this complaint?" was the answer. "So much the better. We encourage these things. We need soldiers." And she was thrown out. May I inquire what the British public think of this statement of the person responsible for the education of Russia's children?

After this, it seems to me but of little importance that all women up to 40 are liable to forced labour, which means working four days at a stretch sowing and cutting wood in the forests round Petrograd, for which they get no pay, and so-called bread as their only food; that they have to sleep on the bare floor in the same room as the peasants; that it is the so-called bourgeois who have to do all the heavy and dirty work, such as cleaning the streets, unloading the goods from the trucks, washing the dead piled naked one on the top of the other in the hospitals. One lady, who fainted at this sight, was locked up for the night with the bodies in the hospital "to cure her of such aristocratic feelings." Ladies, like former maids of honour to the Empress, artists, like Mme. Joukovsky, of the Theatre Michel, and servants in the houses of peasants, ill-treated and abused.

I do not want to exhaust your patience. I wish only to draw the attention of the British public once more to the Bolshevik system, and especially to put before their eyes the inevitable results of the utter demoralization of the coming generation.

Is it worthy of England, to whose best traditions the protection of women and children surely belong, to enter into any kind of relation with the Bolshevik Government? Is it wise of the British labouring classes and of Mr. Barnes in their name, to ask for relations with a Government whose attitude towards the working classes may be summarized in the words of the head of the Petrograd Bolsheviks: "Comrade" Bakajeff to a delegation sent by the men of the Pulloff Works to protest against the impossible conditions of their lives, and ask for an improvement in them. "Certainly, we admit that the ration which the Petrograd working man gets, are insufficient; but we also know perfectly well—and this life has taught us—that as long as the labourer or the citizen is occupied in providing himself with food, he does not care for politics. Give the worker enough to eat to-day, and to-morrow he will scream for civil freedom. Our work consists in not letting the worker die. This we do. Let the workers get whatever else they need themselves."

Might I suggest to Mr. Barnes to study these sentences carefully, and to British Labour to learn them by heart?

LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Daily Mail gives currency to a report that Sir Henry Duke will succeed Lord Reading. Others freely mention Baron Stenhouse. It is believed the Attorney-General Sir Gordon Hewart has relinquished his reversionary right in consequence of the known desire of Government to retain his services.

Mrs. Emily Ainge Tells How Cuticura Healed Eczema

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SHANGHAI via NINGPO ... "ESANG" ... Tues. 22nd Feb. D'light.
SPORE, PT. SWET, HAW, PANG & CALTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Tues. 22nd Feb. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TEO PAO" ... Wed. 23rd Feb. 9 a.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Wed. 23rd Feb. Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ... "HANGSANG" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.
MANILA ... "KWONGSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. D'light.
CALCUTTA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. 3 p.m.

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S.S. "GLENNAP"	...	25th Feb.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	10th Mar.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	25th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
M/V. "GLENTARA"	about 1st Mar.	GANGA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENNARIFFE"	11th Mar.	Do. Do.

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General Agent for South China

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 17th.
Kwong, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Mathias, from Canton.—B. & S.
West Henshaw, American str., 3,423 tons, Capt. McMullen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
 February 18th.
Doyleston, American str., 1,610 tons, Capt. Bauer, from Shanghai, in ballast.—P.M. S.S. Co.
Fukuro Maru, Japanese str., 1,950 tons, Capt. Yanaga, from Bangkok, with rice and meal.—Sato & Co.
Hai Ching, British str., 1,278 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.
Kisho Maru, Japanese str., 1,333 tons, Hamano, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura.
Pha Yang, British str., 4,023 tons, Capt. Heaney, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Carmichael & Clark.
Shun Cheong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.
Shun Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. de Souza, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.
Tatoune, French str., 681 tons, Capt. Levaillant, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Shing Fat.
Titan, British str., 5,730 tons, Capt. Shaw, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Mitford, from Canton.—J.M. & Co.
Yamagata Maru, Japanese str., 2,332 tons, Capt. Matsuda, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES

February 18th.
Chekiang, for Swatow.
Foo Shing, for Bangkok.
Haidis, for Bangkok.
Himalaya, for Singapore.
Haitan, for Haiphong.
Heishan Maru, for Saigon.
Kaiping, for Haiphong.
Loong Sang, for Manila.
Shun Cheong, for K. C. Wan.
Shun Shing, for K. C. Wan.
Takatori Maru, for Nagasaki.
Wasun, for K. C. Wan.
West Henshaw, for Manila.
Wing Sang, for Shanghai.
Yamagata Maru, for Calcutta.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on February 17th, and is expected here on February 23rd.
 The s.s. *Japan* left Moji on Wednesday afternoon, and is due here on Sunday evening.
 The s.s. *Tanda* left Singapore on Tuesday, and is due here next Wednesday.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Alipore, due February 20th, about 4 p.m.
Anjo Maru (T.K.K.), due March 5th.
Atrius (Blue Funnel), due March 28th.
Austichus (Blue Funnel), due March 28th.
Benary (Ben line), outward bound, due to-day.
China (P.M.), from Singapore, due February 20th.
Delapoa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due February 23rd.
Egrement Castle, due about March 13th.
Eldridge, (Admiral line), due about February 28th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due March 20th.
Idomeneus (Blue Funnel line), from England, due March 11th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 17th.
Jason (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.
Karmala (P. & O.), from Singapore, due 21st inst., about 5 p.m.
Kashmir (P. & O.), from Singapore, due 20th inst., about 5 p.m.
Keemun (Blue Funnel line), from Europe, due February 20th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 2nd.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due 27th inst.
Mentor (Blue Funnel line), from Shanghai, due February 20th.
Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 22nd.
Powell (Admiral line), due March 7th.
Pyrhus (Blue Funnel), due March 31st.
Telamon (Blue Funnel line), due from England, February 23rd.
Telouchy (Blue Funnel), due April 19th.
Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due February 21st.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due March 3rd.
West Ivan (Waterhouse line), from Seattle, due about February 21st.
Yebolhi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 25th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due February 23rd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Fiverstar	Sancti
Gabriel Gomez	May Road
May Jones	Calcutta
Karsinsingh	Montecarlo
Backimpoth	Luchina
Fallego	Haiphong

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA & SINGAPORE
 "West Henshaw" 18th February
 To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
 "Lancaster" 2nd March
 To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
 "Apus" 25th February
 To SAN FRANCISCO
 "West Henshaw" 13th March

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for:

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3093. [451]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to SINGAPORE and BELAWAN-DELI.

the 1st of March.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 25th Feb., 1921

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to:—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.

1st Floor, Hotel Macdonald Telephone 3507.

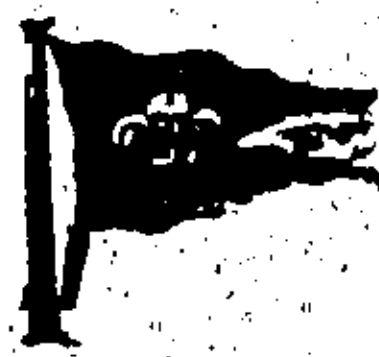
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



(via Suez or Panama)

For NEW YORK



For Freight and full particulars apply to:—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED, t. George's Building.

Telephone 3185. Telegrams "Furnprince."

WEATHER REPORT.

February 18th. at 11.30.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok and along the south-east coast of China.

It has decreased slightly at Shanghai and Haiphong.

The anti-cyclone appears to be moving eastward.

The northern depression has developed into a severe typhoon and has passed to the north-east of Hokkaido.

The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of Foochow, and will moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.33 inches against an average of 2.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock {E. winds, strong; moderating; fair.

Formosa Channel {The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook {The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan {The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The Ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute.

Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order, the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8.50.0 to 9.00.0 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 24th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (5 hours East of Greenwich).

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama

STEAMER	DATE	TIME
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Mar. 22	Apr. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 19
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 28	May 16
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 17	June 7
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 26	June 16
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 14	July 8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 23	July 11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 7	July 21
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	July 21	Aug. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Conditions on the Atlantic are so complicated as to be beyond the scope of this notice. All passengers to Europe, or to other ports on the Atlantic, must be accompanied by a valid passport. For full and complete information apply to the HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 707. Cable address: CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A. FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,300 Tons

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" Feb. 25th S.S. "NANKING" March 30th S.S. "NILE" April 21st

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA S.S. "NANKING" March 19th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE S.S. "CHINA" April 30th S.S. "NILE" April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURREIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100, HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE, 100. CABLE ADDRESS, "CHINA MAIL S.S. CO." NO. 1934.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, February 23rd.

"COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, March 23rd.

"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, April 20th.

PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only.

[For SHANGHAI]

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Sailing February 26th.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Sailing February 27th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, thence Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Macdonald, Hongkong. 25

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HURRY" ... 2nd Mar.

"KENTUCKY" ... 6th Mar.

"KENTUCKY" ... 12th Mar.

"KENTUCKY" ... 19th Apr.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez, Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG and CANTON. GRIBB & CO., CANTON.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Sr. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
 2nd Sunday in Lent, February 20th, 1921.
 Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Cathedral Choir). Responses, Ferial; Venite, Ferial (10th); Psalms, 119 (1 to 16); Epistle, G. P. after 16 only; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus, Havergal (7th evening); Anthem, "To God on high" Mendelssohn; Hymn, 54. N.B.—on Palm 119 verses, 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12 and G.P. in unison; Hymn 54, verses 3, 4, in unison. The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach.

Subject:—The Lambeth conference of 1920. Its setting and its Message. Fellowship is life. Fellowship with God the indispensable condition of human fellowship.
 Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) (Auxiliary Choir). Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 119 (23, 48 Jones); G. P. after 48 only; Magnificat; Turler 2nd evening Nuno Dimitis, Barby; Hymns, 59, 512, 327. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 33, 38, 41, 43, 45 in unison; Hymn, 89 verses 1, 4, in unison; Hymn, 512, verses 1, 4, in unison; Hymn, 277, verses 1, 4, in unison. [114]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MILITARY SERVICES.

Sunday, February 20th, 1921.
 7 a.m. Holy Communion, Hospital, Bowen Road.
 9 a.m. Parade Service, Cathedral.
 11 a.m. Parade Service and Holy Communion, Lyman Barracks.
 5.45 p.m. Evening Service, Hospital, Bowen Road.
 6.45 p.m. Evening Service, Chaplain's Room. 192

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).

Sunday Services, February 20th.
 Day of Special Observance in connection with the North China Famine Relief Fund.
 Morning Service at 11 a.m. Psalm 30; Hymns, 344, 337, 440, 431. Subject of Sermon, "Jesus Christ and the Crowd." Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 121, 220, 319, 425; Subject of Sermon, "Our Daily Bread." Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Collections for Famine Relief Fund. [115]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.

MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [113]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 18TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather.
					Direction	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.01	8		N	1	b
Nemuro	5 a.	29.88			NNW	1	b
Hakodate	5	29.17			N	2	1
Tokio	5	29.67			NNW	1	b
Kochi	5	30.90					
Nagasaki	5	30.18	51		NNW	4	b
Kagoshima	5	30.14			NNW	4	b
Oshima	5	30.14			N	4	b
Naha	5	30.80			N	4	b
Ishigaki	5	30.22			SE	2	b
Bonin Island	5	30.20				2	5
Wakatsuki	6 a.				NNW		
Hakko							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.41	25		WSW	1	b
Gutzlaff		30.35	38	82	NNW	1	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.25	44	76	N	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.25	46	100	NNW	4	b
Swatow		30.18	43	71	NNW	1	b
Taihouku		30.37	45	72	ENE	4	b
Tientsin		30.17	45		N	2	b
Takou		"	"	"	"	"	"
Kobe		"	"	"	"	"	"
Pescadores		"	"	"	"	"	"
Canton		30.22	51	62	N	2	b
Hongkong		30.17	56	69	E	4	b
Gap Rock		"	"	"	"	"	"
Macao		30.14	55	60	NNW	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	30.24	51	79	E	3	b
Huohu		"	"	"	"	"	"
Pakhoi		"	"	"	"	"	"
Phu Lien	7 a.	30.18	52	97	NNW	1	b
Tourane		30.05	63		NNW	6	b
Cape James		"	"	"	"	"	"
Apariti	6 a.	30.01	81	80	NE	4	b
Dagupan		"	"	"	"	"	"
Manila		29.87	73	84	NE	1	b
Legaspi		29.85	75	86	NE	4	b
Tacloban		29.78	73	86	NE	2	b
Iloilo		29.79	75	79	NE	4	b
Surigao		29.79	77	86	ENE	4	b
Guan	4.20	29.78		88	ENE	4	b
Lubnan	6 a.	29.72	77	88	SW	4	b

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG s.s. "FOYLE" 28th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs A. Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 21st Feb. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 22nd Feb. 10 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHERIAN"	On 23rd Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 26th Feb. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly). Regular cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports and Southern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	Feb. 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	... Capt. W. G. Passmore	TUESDAY	Feb. 22nd, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	... Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY	Feb. 25th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 22nd Feb.
	"OHLEI" 10,000	On or about 18th Mar.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 20th Feb.
	"PORTHOS" 10,000	On or about 18th March

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER.
Acting Agent.
Queen's Building.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies.

MAURITIUS, East & South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"HIMALAYA"	7,000	20th Feb. 7 a.m.	London via Ports.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE" (Cargo)	5,300	18th Mar.	do.
"KABMALA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" 6,000 | 22nd Feb. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & N'gou n

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	9th Mar.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	21st Feb. Noon	Shanghai & Japan.
"ALIPORE"	5,300	21st Feb.	Japan via Shanghai
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	22nd Feb.	Japan direct
"KABMALA"	9,000	23rd Feb. 10 a.m.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	25th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta or Madras.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday, 18th March.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 13th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"HUMI MARU" ... Thursday, 10th March.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. to connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

"ARIZONA MARU" (Not calling Manila) ... Saturday, 6th March.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan (Ports) San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Beginning of March.

Both taking cargo to Frisco & New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 12th Mar. 16th Mar.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PEREIRA MARU" ...	9,000	Feb. 26th.
"KORONA MARU" ...	90,000	March 7th.
"SIRIRIA MARU" ...	90,000	March 19th.
"SHIYO MARU" ...	93,000	April 27th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA.

ORUZ, BAILEGA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TERMINES BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ANYO MARU" ...	18,700	March 15th.
"HAYO MARU" ...	14,000	April 9th.
"SEIYO MARU" ...	14,000	May 12th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ELDRIDGE" ...	About Feb. 28th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ...	About March 13th.
"CITY OF SEABOARD" ...	About March 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

"COAXET" ... About April 14th.

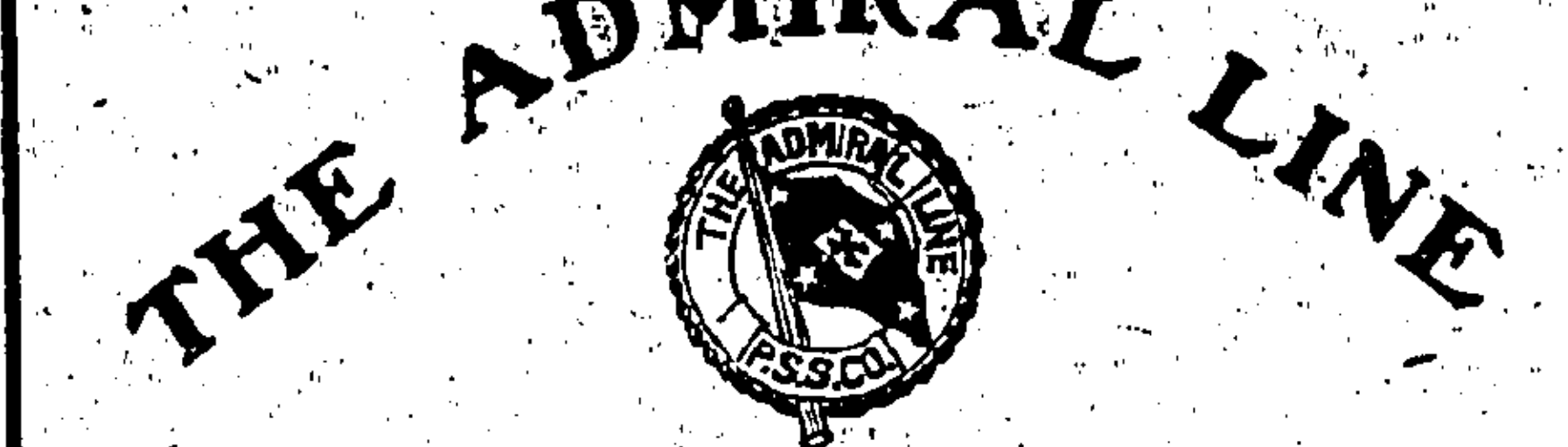
Through bills of lading issued by Overseas Cargo Co., Ltd.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

439

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE EBBAR ... February 19th.

GLYMONT ... March 10th.

LAKE ONAWA ... March 20th.

CADARETTA ... March 25th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Ports.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

439

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... about Feb. 25th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBAR STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS, via MANILA & BANDARAN.

"VICTORIA" ... February 18th.

"GABO" ... February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street Road Central.

